FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

26 OCTOBER 1984

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation — The Iraqi Navy sank three vessels and set another on fire in an attack on a hostile maritime convoy heading for Bandar-e Khomeyni, the Iraqi Military Command announced in a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. The communique also reported further Iraqi air raids on Iranian positions in the central sector. Meanwhile, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i claimed in a speech cited by Tehran radio that Iran has achieved "complete success" in its Meymak offensive, which was a surprise "for those who expected that Iran was preparing herself for launching an attack in another region."

New Iranian General Staff Chief — In a decree broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni appointed Colonel Esma'il Sohrabi chief of the Iranian Armed Forces' General Staff. The decree expressed appreciation for the efforts of Sohrabi's predecessor, Brigadier General Qasim 'Ali Zahirnezhad, who was recently appointed Khomeyni's representative on the Supreme Defense Council. Sohrabi has commanded an armored division and was formerly the military commander of Fars region, IRNA noted.

POW's — Iran released 72 disabled Iraqi POW's who will be returned to Iraq via Turkey, Tehran radio reported. Meanwhile, in a statement cited by INA, an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman accused the Iranian authorities of killing or wounding Iraqi POW's in Gorgan Camp on 10 October. The presence of Red Cross officials in the camp did not deter the Iranians from firing at unarmed POW's, a "dastardly crime" which follows previous "massacres" of Iraqi POW's the spokesman asserted. The Iraqi foreign minister has protested to the United Nations and other organizations over the incident, INA added.

Lebanon

UK Role — Great Britain will "consider" sending troops to Lebanon "if that were to come up in the UNIFIL context" and it will continue to encourage people to recognize the useful role that an enlarged UNIFIL could play, British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe stated in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television. Sir Geoffrey will begin a visit to Israel on 28 October, the television noted.

Syrian Vice President's Tour

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus after holding talks with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Libya and President Chadli Bendjedid in Algeria, Damascus radio reported. SANA said that Khaddam and Al-Qadhdhafi were in agreement on all topics discussed, and the radio subsequently cited Khaddam's statement that the Syrian and Algerian viewpoints were in agreement. Khaddam noted that his visit to Algeria came within the framework of the "special relations" between the two countries and their two presidents.

Iraqi Kurds

Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received an Iraqi opposition delegation including Kurdish leader Mas'ud Barzani for talks on the situation in Iraq, Damascus radio reported. Earlier, Libya's Col Al-Qadhdhafi sent a message of support to Barzani, condemning hostilities against "unarmed" Kurds in northern Iraq, according to JANA.

Soviet Mideast Policy

The Soviet Union does not rule out the possibility that a Saudi official will visit Moscow shortly, and the clear principles of Soviet foreign policy toward the Arabs allow for "developing and expanding" relations with Saudi Arabia, Karen Brutents stated in a Beirut *AL-SAFIR* Interview. The Soviet official, who is deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's International Department, added that his country is aware that "Saudi officials raise issues characterized by a friendly and positive attitude toward the Soviet Union." However, he denied Western reports "about Soviet policy being readjusted toward the so-called moderate Arab countries," stressing that Syrian President al-Asad's recent visit to the USSR was "successful" from the Soviet point of view. Even with regard to the Palestinian issue, "where there could be differences of views," the USSR and Syria reached a "very important conclusion". Divisions in the PLO, actions that could undermine the "Palestinian factor," and anything that affects the PLO's status as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people were "unacceptable" to both sides. Brutents said the differences within the PLO must be overcome because they are wasting all its past gains and they may raise "a question mark over the reputation and weight of the Palestinians."

PLO

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat had talks with Jordan's King Husayn in which he reviewed the PNC convocation situation and his recent talks with Arab leaders, Amman radio reported.

In a related development, "reliable Palestinian sources" cited by Dubayy's *AL-BAYAN* announced that the PFLP-DFLP joint political and military command has been dissolved due to their differences over convening the PNC. PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad exerted "intensive efforts" to reconcile the two fronts during their leaders' recent visit to Aden, according to *AL-BAYAN*.

UAE

A UAE diplomat was shot and seriously wounded in Rome, AFP announced on 26 October. Police detained a Jordanian national in connection with the incident.

DRA

Abouchar Release — The Afghan Government's willingness to release French journalist Jacques Abouchar was announced in Moscow by alternate member of the CPSU Politburo Boris Ponomarev to Claude Estier, chairman of the French National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission, Paris radio reported. In a reply message to a French plea for clemency, President Babrak Karmal announced that Abouchar should be "pardoned," Kabul radio disclosed.

Pakistani, DRA Protests — Pakistan lodged a "strong protest" over firing from the Afghan side of the border which killed one civilian, and over an airspace violation and bombing by three Afghan jets on 21 October, Karachi radio disclosed. The DRA, on the other hand, "vigorously condemned" "provocative and hostile actions" by Pakistani border units since 19 October which have killed and wounded several civilians and military personnel, Kabul radio reported.

Pakistan

Three "suspected" Afghan "secret police agents" were arrested after the bomb explosion in a Peshawar movie theater which has now resulted in five deaths, AFP reported, noting that the blast followed others in Islamabad and Parachinar. Pakistani media have not been observed to report on the arrest of Afghan suspects although the Peshawar blast in which "at least two persons were killed" was reported by Karachi radio.

Meanwhile, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq gave a "categorical assurance of fair, peaceful, and impartial elections" in an address in Lahore, according to Karachi radio. The elected advisory council "will enjoy total power to decide future national policies, including the form of government and the constitution," he declared.

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'Arafat: PLO To 'Astonish World' With New Operations

NC251934 Paris AFP in English 1925 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] London, Oct 25 (AFP) — The PLO will shortly "astonish the world with new and unexpected operations," PLO Chief Yasir 'Arafat said today in an interview to be published here Saturday. "Their nature will not be anticipated, nor even guessed at by anyone," Mr 'Arafat told the Arab-language weekly *AL-TADAMUN*. "The Palestinian Kalashnikov is in very good shape, and our military situation is good." There was a plot to kill him, Mr 'Arafat said, adding: "The enemy and some brothers are participating in the conspiracy. They want to kill me because they are afraid that I will disclose their secrets."

MONDAY MORNING Interviews PLO's Yasir 'Arafat

NC260838 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English
22-28 Oct 84 pp 40-47

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by unidentified *MONDAY MORNING* correspondent in Tunis — date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] There has been much speculation about whether the Palestine National Council would meet or not. What are the obstacles that are holding up a meeting of the council, and why do these obstacles exist?

['Arafat] Syria opposes the convening of the Palestine National Council, and it has recently been joined by Libya. As for the positive and negative factors surrounding the convening of the national council, I would like to make one point: There is Palestinian legitimacy, and this legitimacy must fulfill its role. The council was supposed to have met eight months ago, but Arab and non-Arab mediators (Saudi Arabia, Algeria, North Yemen, South Yemen, Tunisia, the Soviet Union and some of the non-aligned states) intervened in a bid to rectify Syrian-Palestinian relations prior to the convening of the council. So far these efforts have not produced any positive results.

[Correspondent] What are alternatives and options if the council does not meet?

['Arafat] The council must meet. We postponed its meeting in response to the request of our brethren and friends.

[Correspondent] Will it meet in Malta, Cyprus or Greece?

['Arafat] So far the Algerian brethren have not rejected the holding of council meetings in Algeria. We have invitations from other Arab countries which are willing to host the council meetings.

[Correspondent] In other words, there is no plan to hold the meetings on board a ship?

['Arafat] When we used that expression, we were repeating a statement made by some brethren to reaffirm Palestinian determination to convene the Palestine National Council, even if that meant holding the meetings on board a ship.

[Correspondent] Is it true that you are planning to convene a popular conference which would be attended by all Palestinian organizations, especially by representatives of the occupied lands?

['Arafat] There is a difference between a popular conference and meetings of the national council. The Palestine National Council includes 180 members who represent the occupied territories, but they are unable to attend meetings because of the Israeli decision imposing a ban on their leaving and on their participation in the council meetings. The Israelis say that anybody who leaves to attend meetings of the national council will not be allowed to return. These members are not counted within the quorum, so their absence does not affect the quorum requirements. We have held popular conferences in the past in Cairo, Lebanon and Syria. These conferences are convened from time to time to gather together the largest possible number of representatives of Palestinian groupings and popular organizations who are not able to attend meetings of the Palestine National Council. Our people within the occupied territories have held several popular conferences in Jerusalem, and have clearly stated, in both pronouncements and written declarations, their absolute support for the Palestine Liberation Organization and its leadership. This is not our claim; even the press of our enemies in the occupied land admits this fact.

[Correspondent] Will such a popular conference be a substitute for the Palestine National Council?

['Arafat] It will be a support for the council.

[Correspondent] Can the PLO be split, and can a second organization be set up?

['Arafat] The PLO is not the product of a decision taken by one side or another. It is the result of twenty years of blood, martyrdom, sacrifice and the rallying of our masses and people.

[Correspondent] In view of doubts raised about the popularity of the PLO, what, in your estimation, would be the proportion of popular support for the PLO and its leadership if a referendum were to be held under the supervision of a neutral authority?

['Arafat] I have something very important to say: The structure of the Palestine National Council is such that all the armed groups, Fatah included, are represented by no more than one-fourth of the council membership. Another one-fourth of the members represent popular organizations, and are elected from the grass-roots. Another one-fourth of the members represent Palestinian camps and communities, and the last fourth of the membership represents Palestinian effective forces and Palestinian figures who have a record of dedication to the struggle, and who constitute economic, intellectual, cultural, political and social strength. Even the old higher Arab authority is represented in the Palestine National Council. Our position is this: We welcome whoever is able to secure a majority within the Palestine National Council. We say to such; here you are.

[Correspondent] What would be the response if we were to go to the grass-roots?

['Arafat] The occupied territories have settled that issue. The pronouncements in public meetings in Jerusalem, and the messages sent to me in my capacity as the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, demonstrate the support of the popular base for the organization. On the recent occasion of the last 'Id-'Adha, I received 79 cables from municipalities, village councils, popular organizations and unions, societies and Palestinian figures, even through they knew that sending a cable to Yasir 'Arafat was an act that is culpable under Israeli law. They were all interrogated. This is not to mention long lists, signed by municipal council members, union leaders, and heads of village councils and chambers of commerce. We have deposited copies of these lists with the Non-aligned Conference, the Islamic Conference, the Arab League and the United Nations. Questioning this fact would be an act of sacrilege.

[Correspondent] What are the prospects of armed Palestinian action in view of the dispersion of the Palestinian military forces? What about the future of commando action, in the light of claims that the Palestine Liberation Organization has become a political organization and has lost its commando military dimension?

['Arafat] The mounting operations within the occupied territories refute these claims. A few days ago there was a pitched battle north of Jericho, and before that there were two coastal clashes. Palestinians are participating in many of the operations that are taking place in south Lebanon. The south Lebanon resistance is a popular resistance movement open to all citizens, Lebanese or Palestinian. The massacre that took place at 'Ayn al-Hulwah, for example, was in retaliation for some operations against the Israelis. The same is true of air strikes against the Al-Barid and Al-Baddawi camps.

Furthermore, were we using Lebanon as a staging ground for our military operations prior to the Beirut war and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982? I cite reports of UNIFIL and the reports of the U.N. secretary general, which state that the Palestinians were disciplined and were committed to refraining from the use of Lebanese territory to mount any military operations.

As for the dispersion of our forces, I must point out that Beirut was not a Palestinian capital, it was only a station that was offered to us by the Lebanese people on our long path of struggle. This people shared our woes and agonies, and we are deeply grateful for their stand. History will record that the Lebanese people made these sacrifices for us and shared in our suffering.

When I left Beirut I was asked by some, "will you return to Beirut?" I answered by saying that I would return to Jerusalem, not Beirut. Beirut for us was an Arab capital that helped us, just like other Arab capitals. At one time it gave us much more than others gave. It gave its blood, which is the most anybody can give. Prior to Beirut, our forces were scattered in Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Iraq. Now our dispersion has expanded, and we now have bases in Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, North Yemen, South Yemen and Sudan. There have been some logistics problems, but we have come up with logistical innovations which have enabled us to overcome most of the difficulties encountered.

[Correspondent] What is the present internal situation of Fatah following the split in the ranks of the movement?

['Arafat] Let us say, after the split that some organizations tried to create in Fatah. They have tried to play up this split. The Western media and the media of the enemies.... tried to blow it up, but this has been grossly overrated.

[Correspondent] There has been talk of strategic, political and organizational conditions stipulated by parties of the Democratic Alliance for the convening of the Palestine National Council. What are these conditions?

['Arafat] We signed an agreement with the Democratic Alliance that was also signed by Algerian and Yemeni officials. The agreement provided for the meeting of the national council to be held between August 15 and September 15. Unfortunately, some of the parties involved did not adhere to the agreement.

[Correspondent] How do you evaluate the conditions in the occupied territories on both the popular and political levels?

['Arafat] People of the occupied territories are undoubtedly affected by what happens on the outside. When the revolution was under siege from the outside, it received strong support from within, in the form of decisive and absolute support given by our noble people in the occupied territories. This was an expression of attachment to the PLO's leadership and pioneering roles. As for the outside (masses), I will only cite the demonstration staged by refugees in Beirut in the aftermath of the Shatila and Sabra massacre. What were the slogans? Expressions of support for the PLO and the displaying of pictures of Yasir 'Arafat. The same was true during the funeral of the martyred Frenchwoman (Francoise Kesteman).

[Correspondent] What are your relations with the Israel Left, and what friendships do you have within the Knesset?

['Arafat] We can rightfully claim to have established special relations with all the democratic and progressive forces within the occupied territories. Our relations with the "Rakah" and with the progressive front are no secret.

[Correspondent] What course do you expect the new Likud-Labor alliance to pursue within the occupied territories and towards the Arabs at large, in view of its strategic alliance with the United States and the latest American-Israeli financial agreement?

['Arafat] This is the most dangerous Israeli Government ever. It includes a former president of Israel, three former prime ministers, five former chiefs of staff, three former defense ministers, and brings together the two major parties, with a total of 89 votes between them. Any decision taken by this cabinet will be implemented despite the opposition.

Consequently, I hereby sound a warning for the whole Arab world. I have information that what both Peres, and previously, Shamir, proposed in America concerning withdrawal from South Lebanon was merely a tactical operation. There will be a tactical withdrawal from Sidon. I am now sounding out a double warning: a warning concerning the massacre that they are planning to perpetrate in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah-'Ayn al-Hulwah camp, and the plot to provoke a sectarian fight similar to the one they planned on their withdrawal from the (Al-Shuf) mountains. They will not withdraw from the border strip, which is the area known previously as Haddadland, and which is now controlled by Antoine Lahd; this strip will extend 15-18 kilometers within Lebanon, and will reach the Al-Litani River, from which they will divert water and generate electricity. A tunnel for that purpose has nearly been finished.

[Correspondent] What about the suffering of the people of the occupied areas?

['Arafat] They are undoubtedly suffering. They pay 38 kinds of taxes in a country which has the second highest rate of inflation in the world, after Argentina. The Israeli citizen does not pay, since America picks up the tab. The Palestinian Arab, however, feels the full brunt of this inflation. There are 38 kinds of taxes, along with the confiscation of property which has reached such proportions that it now also involves the seizure of the property of mosques and churches in Jerusalem itself. Present Judaizing efforts even involve Ismaic and Christian shrines. They have even confiscated water sources and springs, but the Palestinians are still insisting on staying on their land, despite all the sacrifices involved.

[Correspondent] Will Jerusalem become the capital of israel, and will embassies transfer to the city, or do you have international guarantees that such a step will not be taken?

['Arafat] I am constantly raising this question in all circles: the Islamic Conference, the Vatican, Eastern and Western Christian centers, the Arab League and with the Arab leaders. Jerusalem is not merely a capital, it is sacred to both Islam and Christianity. We must understand the meaning of Jerusalem. Have we reached such a (low) point that we can talk about Jerusalem as if it were just an occupied place, nothing more?

[Correspondent] What is your comment on the recent Gromyko-Shamir meeting at which the subject of the international conference called for by Moscow was aired? What do you think about this conference, and is it true that Gromyko persuaded Shamir to attend a meeting on the restoration of Tel Aviv-Moscow relations, which were severed in 1967?

['Arafat] Don't forget that after he met with Shamir, Gromyko met with Yasir 'Arafat. According to my information, Gromyko and Shamir did discuss the convening of an international conference. I am not at liberty to discuss what took place, that information belongs to my Soviet friends. Shamir also called for the restoration of Soviet-Israeli relations. Gromyko responded by saying that the Soviet people could not accept the restoration of relations with Israel as long as the occupation of Arab territory continued, because they refuse to encourage Israeli expansionism.

[Correspondent] Were other Palestinian issues raised during the Shamir-Gromyko meeting?

['Arafat] I am not at liberty to disclose any details.

[Correspondent] During your two meetings in Berlin with Gromyko, which included a private session of talks, what did you discuss concerning the international conference, your relations with Syria and the international developments on the Palestine issue?

['Arafat] I thanked him for the efforts they have exerted and are still exerting to rectify Palestinian-Syrian relations. As you know, they dispatched several high-ranking Soviet officials (to Damascus) for that purpose. At the same time, I strongly support the Soviet initiative calling for the convening of an international conference to resolve the Middle East conflict. I have already officially conveyed my position to the Central Committee.

[Correspondent] What else did you discuss?

['Arafat] I am not at liberty to divulge any further details.

[Correspondent] There have been a number of Lebanese-Palestinian contacts recently, some of which took place in Lebanon, others at the United Nations, the most important of which was the meeting of Prime Minister Karami with Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], who handed Karami a memorandum containing several proposals to regulate Lebanese-Palestinian relations and the situation of the Palestinians in Lebanon. What were the highlights of this memorandum, and what do you want from Lebanon?

['Arafat] We did not hand any memorandum to Karami. My brother Abu al-Lutf discussed with Prime Minister Karami matters related to the Palestinians in Lebanon. At the same time, we appreciate the fact that Lebanese worries at present are no less pressing than Palestinian worries. Before we burden Lebanon with our worries we must wait until it overcomes its own worries, if we are to be fair. Therefore, we only called attention to Palestinian cares.

[Correspondent] Did you discuss the safety of the camps?

['Arafat] We reminded him (Karami) of a number of subjects.

[Correspondent] What is the fate of the Ansar prisoners and do you have information of new prisons set up by the enemy in Lebanon? Is there any plan for an exchange of prisoners between you and Israel?

['Arafat] There are, as it is known, 1,750 Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners in the new Ansar prison. Some of these were arrested by the Israeli intelligence units in Sidon, Tyre, al-Nabatiyah and Marj 'Uyun. Others were seized within the occupied territories. On the other side, the Palestinians and Syrians are holding 8 Israeli prisoners. To my knowledge, two are still being held in Syria. When (former Austrian) Chancellor Bruno Kreisky visited the area, he met twice with President al-Asad , and raised the issue of the exchange of prisoners, including the two prisoners (held in Syria).

[Correspondent] According to your knowledge, are there new Israeli prisons in Lebanon?

['Arafat] Yes. There are prisons in Sidon, Tyre, Al-Nabatiyah, Marj 'Uyun and in the fruit packing plant near Sidon.

[Correspondent] Can the Lebanese crisis be resolved in isolation from the Middle East conflict?

['Arafat] Whether we like it or not, the Lebanese crisis is linked to the Middle East crisis. America has tried to separate the two crises, but it has not been successful.

[Correspondent] Was Murphy's mission successful?

['Arafat] Yes.

[Correspondent] Did it contribute to resolving the Lebanese and regional crises?
['Arafat] What counts is that Murphy was successful. Peres said that he had the outline of the conclusions reached by Murphy in Beirut and Damascus in his pocket. We are waiting to find out what additional details will emerge in the days ahead.

[Correspondent] Do you expect America to play a bigger role in Lebanon?

['Arafat] In my estimation, the situation in the area will become more tense following the American elections, unless an international agreement is reached.

[Correspondent] Is it true that Israel will withdraw from south Lebanon?

['Arafat] I have already stated my position. I stand by what I have said.

[Correspondent] What is your opinion of the Lebanese resistance in the south and the role of the militia of Antoine Lahd?

['Arafat] In my opinion, the Lahd militia will not survive if there is strong Lebanese determination.

[Correspondent] What about the Lebanese resistance?

['Arafat] It is the pride of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

[Correspondent] Which country will handle the indirect contacts between Lebanon and Israel to reach agreement on the security arrangements that are envisaged in the wake of the abrogation of the May 17 agreement?

['Arafat] America. That is what Murphy said.

[Correspondent] Does UNIFIL have a positive role to play and how do you envisage its role in the south?

['Arafat] I am for a role for UNIFIL, on condition that there be a full Israeli withdrawal, and provided that UNIFIL does not simply become a buffer to protect the Israeli presence in the (border) strip.

[Correspondent] Do you think that the results of the U.S. elections will inject a positive element into the Middle East conflict or the Lebanese crisis?

['Arafat] No. I don't think it makes any difference whether Reagan or Mondale wins. The volcano that erupted in Beirut will not stop. The foolish American policy which is entangled with the Zionist octopus not only strikes at its own interests, but like the story of the bear, it kills itself.

[Correspondent] Isn't Reagan better than Mondale?

['Arafat] I have the right to ask: Wasn't it Reagan who began his election campaign with his famous speech to a meeting of the Jewish organization B'nai B'rith in which he attacked the Palestinians, the PLO and Yasir 'Arafat? He followed that up with a speech to Jewish organizations in which he said: "I am proud to be the one who expelled Yasir 'Arafat from Beirut." As far as I am concerned, Reagan and Mondale are two ugly sides of the same American coin.

[Correspondent] What is the relationship of the PLO with America?

['Arafat] I have just been telling you about it.

[Correspondent] What about relations with the Soviet Union?

['Arafat] It is a friendship relationship.

[Correspondent] What about your relations with Syria, and to what extent have Soviet and Arab efforts succeeded in restoring normal relations?

['Arafat] I have indicated that so far the mediation efforts have reached an impasse.

[Correspondent] What about the Saudi role?

['Arafat] It tried to mediate. King Fahd telephoned President al-Asad, and then dispatched Crown Prince 'Abdallah to Damascus, but no solution was reached.

[Correspondent] What about the Yemeni mediation?

['Arafat] The same thing.

[Correspondent] And the Algerian mediation?

['Arafat] All mediation efforts have reached a dead end.

[Correspondent] What is your response to accusations that the PLO had been planning a coup in Syria?

['Arafat] This is not true, and I will not respond to such accusations. We had all our military strength with Syria between 1964 and 1982, and we observed all their coups. Did we ever get involved? No.

[Correspondent] You had always praised the position of Syria and of President al-Asad, who was a strong personal friend of yours. What prompted the change in positions?

['Arafat] I have always praised the position of Syria, and I always will. Syria is a part of the Arab nation. Syria, to me, is Damascus. It is the northern part of Palestine and Palestine is the southern part of Syria. I hold President al-Asad in high esteem, and I was dismayed when he personally joined in the attack on me, individually, because this was not his usual way of doing things. I was also equally dismayed by his order for my expulsion from Damascus.

[Correspondent] What poisoned the relationship?

['Arafat] The war, the war of June 10, 1982. Libya also helped to increase tension between us.

[Correspondent] What do you expect your coming visit to Algeria to result in?

['Arafat] I am not going to Algeria. Abu Jihad [Khalid al-Wazir] is the one who is going to Algeria.

[Correspondent] What is the purpose of the visit?

['Arafat] Nothing special. We listen to the brethren from time to time to check on any progress that might have been achieved in their mediation efforts, and those of the Yemenis, with Syria.

[Correspondent] In other words, Algeria has not closed the door on the possibility of hosting you?

['Arafat] Not at all... so far.

[Correspondent] What is the present status of Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and how does each side understand confederal relations?

['Arafat] What is important is that our national council, at its meeting in Algeria, adopted a historic, strategic decision calling for the establishment of distinctive relations with Jordan, and the establishment of a confederal relationship between the Jordanians and the Palestinians. In 1983, following the meeting of the council, we opened a frank dialogue with the Jordanian officials, headed by King Husayn. Our talks reached a dead end, so we stopped them, but I said in Sweden at the time that we had not called off the dialogue.

Before I went to Tripoli, we had contacts, and later, a high-level Jordanian delegation visited us in Tunis. We then sent a high-level delegation to Amman. After I left Tripoli, we continued the dialogue that has produced positive and constructive results. We have reached agreement on basic principles for Jordanian-Palestinian joint action. We have formed joint committees, and they opened up a camp for some of our forces which left Beirut.

[Correspondent] Does the setting up of a camp in Jordan signify that Jordan has decided to allow commando operations to be mounted from its territory?

['Arafat] Jordan is committed to some specific positions on this issue, just like the other Arab countries. We appreciate the Jordanian position. We must not impose on Jordan more than what it can bear. Our people in the occupied territories will escalate their resistance to the Israeli occupation in all spheres, be it in terms of civil disobedience, armed struggle, cultural confrontation, attachment to the land, or in confronting the Jewish terrorists.

[Correspondent] Does King Husayn have a specific role to play within the framework of efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict?

['Arafat] Not to my knowledge. So far, talks have been held with Syria, through Murphy, not with King Husayn.

[Correspondent] Did you bless the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations?

['Arafat] I consider this a purely Jordanian affair. It is its prerogative as a sovereign state. However, I would like to ask: Is there any Arab state that does not have some kind of relationship or another with Egypt? I have the right to pose this. Didn't 17 Arab members of the Islamic Conference vote for the return of Egypt to the organization? Of the 34 states which supported the return of Egypt, 17 of them were Arab.

[Correspondent] Do you consider this to be "the return of Egypt through the front door" as the *AL-YAWM AL-SABI'* magazine, which speaks on your behalf, said, or does this mean that a part of the Arabs, namely Jordan, has returned to Egypt?

['Arafat] I believe that our struggle should concentrate on winning over Egypt more and more, away from the policy of Camp David. Mubarak's Egypt is undoubtedly different from Al-Sadat's Egypt.

[Correspondent] Doesn't this recognition strengthen Camp David?

['Arafat] No. I believe that the policies that are being pursued by Husni Mubarak, and the steps he has taken recently, such as his stand at the United Nations, his protection of the Palestinian forces which left Tripoli, and his rejection of normalization, are steps on the path that leads away from the policies of Camp David. It is true that the steps are being taken very slowly, but we must realize that Husni Mubarak inherited a lot of problems and heavy burdens. Camp David and the exit of Egypt from the Arab scene have created an imbalance. This has been exacerbated by the preoccupation of Iraq with its war with Iran. In order to correct this imbalance, it was imperative to restore Egypt to the Arab arena, without Camp David policies, and bring an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Otherwise, there will never be a real, serious confrontation with the Israeli enemy.

[Correspondent] Who can guarantee that Egypt will abandon Camp David?

['Arafat] We are speaking about Egypt, the land with 7,000 years of history and 47 million people, the Egypt of history and civilization. We are referring to Egypt which tore up the 1936 agreement in the face of the British, who were still occupying its land; Egypt which has sustained 82,000 dead or wounded in the confrontation since 1948. I am wagering on this Egypt and on its abandoning of Camp David, and on its adoption of the soundest national positions.

[Correspondent] Do you think that any other Arab country will follow the example of Jordan?

['Arafat] As I said, 17 of the 34 countries that voted for the return of Egypt to the Islamic Conference were Arab countries. It has been invited to the conference of foreign ministers to be held in Sanaa next month and it will accept the invitation.

[Correspondent] Why hasn't an Arab summit meeting been held yet?

['Arafat] That is what I have been asking.

[Correspondent] Why did some countries reject the special Arab summit that King Hassan has called for?

['Arafat] That was expected. Some of the Arab countries are pursuing the policy of the ostrich.

[Correspondent] What is your stand towards Egypt and its stand towards you?

['Arafat] Egypt is the nation that has fought all the Arab battles ever since Hittin and 'Ayn Jalut. Nobody can simply cancel Egypt.

[Correspondent] Is there anything that can be termed a new European initiative to resolve the Middle East crisis? What is the role of France and its potentiality in this respect?

['Arafat] Zero. I told the Belgian foreign minister that Europe has clearly and badly failed to deal with the Middle East crisis. I told him Europe was following American policies blindly, and American policies are merely Israeli policies from an Israeli viewpoint.

[Correspondent] What about Palestinian-French relations, especially in view of the visit of Khalid al-Hasan to Paris, during which he met the former prime minister and current opposition leader, Raymond Barre, and also met the chairman of the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee, Claude Estir; the head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Socialist Party, Jacques Huntzinger, and the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Francis Gutman, but did not respond to an invitation from presidential adviser Hubert Vedrine? Was this a way of taking a stand towards President Mitterrand?

['Arafat] He did not receive any such invitation. Just a few weeks ago I met French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson here in Tunis and I sent a message to President Mitterrand with him.

[Correspondent] What about your invitation to visit France?
['Arafat] I don't want to embarrass anybody, even though I have invitations from a number of friends who are part of the French opposition.

[Correspondent] What do you think of the situation in Chad, and the Libyan-French agreement. What is the future of Chad in the light of this agreement?

['Arafat] I hope the agreement will be a success.

[Correspondent] What about the Wajdah agreement?

['Arafat] You will have to ask the Moroccan and Libyan brethren about that. The position of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was at odds with that of the head of the federation, King Hassan, within less than a month over the attitude to Egypt.

[Correspondent] Will Iraq join Jordan in restoring relations with Egypt? What about the Gulf war?

['Arafat] That is what I have said. As you are aware, we are active members of the Islamic Goodwill Mission and of the Non-aligned Mediation Committee, which are trying to put an end to the war. We are exerting considerable effort to try and achieve some tangible results. At our most recent meeting with the commission chairman, President Jaware of Gambia and with Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti, we agreed on the need for us to operate in accordance with the resolutions of the Al-Ta'if conference and the Casablanca conference which recommended the setting up of an Islamic military force to separate the Iranian and Iraqi forces. I believe that this is one of the most important questions agreed upon so far. Contacts are underway with both Iraq and Iran on this question.

[Correspondent] Are there any indications of promising prospects?

['Arafat] For the sake of the success of the mission, please do not ask me to go into details.

[Correspondent] Are there any Iranian-Palestinian contracts? There have been reports of exchanged envoys and letters.

['Arafat] Yes, Yesterday I received a message from my brother Hashemi Rafsanjani, which dealt with a number of questions. He requested joint (Palestinian-Iranian) coordination in confronting a number of issues.

[Correspondent] Are the oil wells in danger and is the security of the Gulf threatened, in view of the international competition for oil?

['Arafat] The oil wells are endangered by two situations: the size of the fleets that gather from time to time under some pretext or another, such as mines in the Red Sea, with a consequent increased American and Western naval presence in the area, and by the dangerous escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war. This war is against the Arabs, against the Iraqis, against the Iranians, against the region, against the Palestinians, and even against the Lebanese.

[Correspondent] What do you know about the mining of the Red Sea? Who are the parties involved in this operation, and why?

['Arafat] We have precise and specific details on this subject, but please spare me the request that I elaborate.

[Correspondent] Don't you think that satisfaction with mere special and regional security in the Arab region, in the absence of any guarantee of Arab security exposes the whole region to danger and disperses the efforts that should have been exerted to protect the region as a whole?

['Arafat] Exactly. Without joint Arab unified and integrated solidarity, we are all in danger. We are like passengers on board a ship. No first-class passengers should think that they will be safe if the second-class sinks. An attempt is underway to implement the "Dallas" theory in the region.

[Correspondent] What is the Dallas theory?

['Arafat] It is the creation of a vacuum in the region, and then filling it. At present there are no Arab forces available to fill this vacuum. This is why it is said that the balkanization of the region, referred to by Kissinger, is underway, and it can only be stopped by the adoption of a new position of Arab solidarity. I am sounding the warning. God is my witness that I have warned.

I remember a remark made by President Tito when I was on a visit to Yugoslavia in 1974. He said: "Mr 'Arafat, three days before your arrival, Kissinger was visiting me, and he told me that the Arab resolutions had confused his calculations. I urge you to be careful, a conspiracy is underway to ruin the region". Sure enough, in February, 1975, Ma'ruf Sa'd was killed in Sidon, and the troubles started a few months later, and have never stopped since. This is all the result of an old scheme.

[Correspondent] What about the North-South dialogue?

['Arafat] It is an exercise in futility. It is a dialogue between the exploited and the exploiter. American imperialism, represented by the monopolies and the trans-national companies and trusts, has no mercy on its European allies. This is obvious from the way that the European economies are declining. If this is the way they treat their allies, will they have mercy on the Third World and help them?

[Correspondent] Is the King Fahd initiative, approved by the Fes summit, still the right framework for resolving the Palestinian crisis?

['Arafat] Yes, it is still a right framework for the solution. New dynamism is needed to give it (Fahd plan) a new impetus in the direction of implementation, especially in view of the joint rejection of the initiative by both Israel and America. This initiative represents the minimum level of the Arab position.

[Correspondent] What about the Reagan plan?

['Arafat] This plan ignores everything related to the Palestinian people and their inalienable national right and objective of returning to their land and establishing an independent Palestinian state. Consequently, the PLO rejected it from the very beginning and its position remains unchanged.

UAE Daily: PNC Session To Be Held in Jordan

GF260915 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Dubayy, 26 Oct (WAKH) — Citing well-informed Palestinian sources today's *AL-BAYAN*, which is published in Dubayy, says it has become certain that the PNC session will be held in Amman now that the Jordanian Government has agreed in principle to the meeting. The sources said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is visiting Jordan, will strive during the forthcoming PNC session to win PNC support for a Jordanian venue to search for a settlement of the Palestinian question.

PFLP Official Interviewed on Central Council Meeting

GF251000 Doha QNA in Arabic 0825 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Dubayy, 25 Oct (QNA) — A Palestinian official stressed in a statement published here today that Fatah informed the PNC leadership and the other Palestinian factions of its agreement to convene the Palestinian Central Council prior to the next PNC meeting. The official, PFLP Political Bureau member 'Azmi al-Khawajah, said in a statement to the newspaper *AL-BAYAN* that the Central Council will be convened in Algiers at the beginning of November, pointing out that Algeria has extended invitations to the secretaries general of all the Palestinian revolution factions, including PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Colonel Abu Musa, leader of the opposition within Fatah, to visit Algeria on 30 October to take part in the celebrations to be held on the revolution's anniversary.

Mr 'Azmi al-Khawajah added that the Algerian leadership hopes to arrange an expanded meeting that would include all the secretaries general of the Palestinian revolution factions with the objective of tackling Palestinian problems and preparing for convening the PNC with the participation of all factions. He said that the dialogue among the Palestinian factions has not reached a dead-end despite statements by some Fatah officials implying that the situation is critical.

Joint DFLP-PFLP Command Reported Dissolved

GF251452 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Oct 84 pp 1, 16

[Excerpt] *AL-BAYAN* has learned from reliable Palestinian sources that the joint political and military command formed between the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] was recently dissolved. This step was attributed to their differences over terms on convening the PNC. The PFLP insists on dislodging 'Arafat prior to the convocation of the PNC, while the DFLP believes that it is incumbent to hold the meeting in order to discuss within the PNC the issue of removing Yasir 'Arafat as PLO leader.

AL-BAYAN also learned that PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is exerting intensive efforts to hammer out a reconciliation between the two fronts while George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah are currently staying in Aden. Meanwhile, a delegation representing the National Alliance — which includes the PFLP-GC, Al-Sa'iqah, the Popular Struggle, and the Abu Musa

[Sa'id Musa Muragha] group — arrived in Aden to hold talks with Habash and Hawatimah. This is designed to coordinate stands and to reactivate the dialogue between the National Alliance and the Democratic Alliance, which includes the PFLP and the DFLP.

The National Alliance delegation is expected to leave for Algiers at the conclusion of the Aden talks at the invitation of the Algerian Government. This visit, the second within the month, falls within the framework of the Algerian mediation to hold a comprehensive dialogue among the various Palestinian factions.

National Alliance Delegation Leaves for Aden

JN251940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] A Palestinian National Alliance delegation left Damascus for Aden today at the invitation of the YSP Central Committee. The delegation is composed of Comrades 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Popular Liberation War Vanguards; the Al-Sa'iqah Forces; Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC; Dr Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Popular Struggle Front; Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], member of the Fatah Provisional Command; Sami Qandil, member of the regional command of the Palestinian Organization [title as heard]; Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee; Samih Abu Kuwayk; Abu Nayif; Fadl Shururu; Abu 'Ali Mahdi Busaysu; and Abu Tariq.

This visit follows the National Alliance delegation's talks and consultations in Tripoli and Algiers with officials there. These talks dealt with the the current situation in the Palestinian arena and the National Alliance's stand on the practices of the rightist, capitulationist course that 'Arafat is following within the PLO.

In a statement to SANA prior to his departure from Damascus International Airport, Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi said that the Palestinian National Alliance is extremely eager to preserve the PLO's unity on a struggle basis against the conspiracies aimed at our people's struggle. He added: We will firmly confront all of the designs aimed at liquidating the Palestine issue. He affirmed that the overthrow of 'Arafat is a necessary prerequisite for unifying the Palestinian ranks and the PLO.

Further on Groups Visit

LD252144 Kuwait KUNA in English 1643 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, Oct 25 (KUNA) — Leaders of the Palestinian groups opposed to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will meet with South Yemeni mediators Thursday [as received] in a further round of talks on resolving inter-Palestinian differences.

The leaders of the four main factions of the opposition National Alliance flew to Aden Thursday to outline their policies on inter-Palestinian differences, an Alliance spokesman said. In particular, they would explain their attitude to the Aden-Algiers accord reached last July by representatives of 'Arafat's Fatah movement and the four-party Democratic Alliance, which holds the middle ground between the PLO leader and his opponents. The national Alliance would also spell out its stand on the upcoming session of the Palestine National Council, which 'Arafat has repeatedly urged be convened as soon as possible.

The National Alliance has demanded 'Arafat's ouster before the session, and the Democratic Alliance, alongside mediators from South Yemen and Algeria, has been urging a postponement to give plans for all-round inter-Palestinian dialogue to take its course. But a top figure in the National Alliance, Nayif Hawatimah of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was quoted as saying Tuesday in South Yemen that the meeting of the PNC, the Palestinians' de facto parliament, should go ahead even if the National Alliance's supporters in the Council boycott the session.

Sulayman Najjab Interviewed by Polish Daily

AU231510 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Oct 84 p 6

[Interview given by Sulayman Najjab, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Palestinian Communist Party, to Z. Slomkowski: "Unity Is a Condition for Victory" — Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] Slomkowski: The Palestinian Communist Party has existed in its present form for a relatively short time. What are the chief tasks facing Palestinian Communists?

Najjab: Our party's program is to a major extent the program of a patriotic movement: national independence, the right to self- determination, a return to our homeland, and the creation of an independent state under the leadership of the PLO as the only rightful representative of the Palestinian people. This is the only solution to the Palestinian tragedy because only an independent state may offer protection to those Palestinians currently living under occupation in Israel and in Arab countries. This program enjoys the support of progressive forces in the world, especially that of the communist movement and of other revolutionary groups. This is exceedingly important and helpful. That is why we think highly of the USSR's latest initiative concerning a settlement of the Middle East conflict. The USSR has assured us once again that it is backing the Palestinians' right to self-determination with all its political, moral, and material potential.

Slomkowski: Differences within the liberation movement have caused considerable difficuties for the PLO and its struggle.

Najjab: The situation that has emerged inside the PLO is the result of imperialist barbarity and Israeli aggression, and also the result of conspiracy by some Arab reactionary circles who are historically opposed to Palestinian independence. However, the Palestinian people are united around the PLO's basic goals. This is the most important factor which will enable us to overcome the difficulties.

Slomkowski: How can one describe the differences that have emerged?

Najjab: Part of the national bourgeoisie has the illusion that a solution may be achieved through American mediation, and therefore, independence will be achieved if the PLO ceases to be an anti-imperialist force in the Middle East. On the other hand, certain petty bourgeois elements guided by desperation have adopted ultra-revolutionary slogans. Our party is opposed to both trends and believes the only way out is unity on the basis of a patriotic program. Our stance conforms to the agreement recently reached by a clique of groups in Aden. These groups are supported by Palestinians living under occupation and also living in other countries. The forces opposed to this agreement are isolated. The agreement will be examined by the PNC , but difficulties have emerged in convening the Council which we are trying to remove.The adoption and implementation of the Aden agreement is not only a question of preserving unity; for the PLO, this is a question of be-all or end-all. The communists are striving to defend the PLO.

Slomkowski: We receive only scattered information about the Palestinian resistance in occupied territories. How would you describe the present situation, in which increased anti-Arab terror from overtly religious-nationalist forces is certainly a new feature?

Najjab: Politically speaking, the Palestinian population under occupation is more united around the PLO than ever before. It is continuing the patriotic struggle against Israeli terror, the confiscation of lands, and settlement by Israeli colonists. The Palestinians are quite simply defending their existence. We are faced with a new danger — a genocidal massacre. Rabbi Kahane has openly threatened a massacre unless the Palestinians leave their territory which he calls "Eretz Israel." Kahane is not a madman or an idiot, as the Israeli press is trying to make out. He illustrates the growing phenomenon of fascism in Israel.

Slomkowski: Finally, I would like you to explain your party's position in the organized patriotic movement. The party was not a part of the PLO institutions as an independent group before, but this changed last year. In Aden the party appeared as a group on an equal footing.

Najjab: This is the result of the growing role of the Communist Party within the patrtiotic movement and of our policy of unity and defense of Palestinian rights. The traditions of our struggle go back to the beginning of the 1920's, but reactionary circles have been trying to wipe us out. Today, all forces have recognized that the communists should be at the heart of the patriotic movement. During the Aden meeting, we were recognized as an independent group within the Palestinianian National Council. This is a great success for the Palestinian national struggle, a success which serves the unity of our patriotic movement.

Resistance Attacks in South Lebanon Reported

JN251808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men are continuing their armed operations against the Zionist forces of occupation in occupied southern Lebanon, inflicting great losses in life and equipment. The heroic resistance men have launched a machine gun and rocket attack against the Israeli Liaison Office's Command Headquarters building in Al-Nabatiyah. The building was severely damaged, and a number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded.

The resistance men attacked an enemy patrol yesterday morning in Kfar Hatta, east of occupied Sidon. A number of Zionist soldiers were either killed or wounded in the machine gun and hand grenade attack. The resistance men also attacked enemy patrols in Jazzin and Al-Zarrariyah. A number of enemy vehicles were destroyed, and several enemy soldiers were killed or wounded. The resistance men set off explosive charges under a Zionist patrol in Hannawiyah, near Tyre. A Zionist military vehicle was destroyed, and all of its occupants were either killed or wounded.

A Zionist military spokesman admitted the resistance operations. He said that his forces carried out an extensive but futile search for the resistance men. He also said that barricades were set up on the major roads in occupied southern Lebanon.

KUNA: Yamani Rules Out 'Drastic Cut' in Production

LD251823 Kuwait KUNA in English 1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Geneva, Oct 25 (KUNA) — Saudi Arabia's oil minister has ruled out a drastic cut in OPEC oil production of three million barrels a day at next week's emergency OPEC conference here. Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, speaking to newsmen as he left for Olso to hold talks on cooperation with Norway to stabilize the oil market, said a cutback in output of three millon b/d by OPEC would cause the oil price to jump to around 36 dollars.

"We don't want to overdo it because we don't want to create a serious shortage in the market. We are approaching the winter and demand is picking up, so we have to be careful," Yamani said.

The Saudi minister, commenting on Norway's reported intention to reverse its price cut before the end of the year, said it was "a good step, but it will be followed by other steps." Yamani described his forthcoming discussions in Oslo as "very useful."

"I think there is a strong cooperation between the OPEC producers and the non-OPEC producers. We all feel it is in our interest, as well as the interests of the international community to stabilize the price of oil, keep it from going up more than it should or coming down," he said.

Yamani returned to Geneva early Thursday from Lagos, where he sought Nigeria's cooperation for OPEC's attempt to shore up prices by cutting production below the 17.5 million b/d ceiling. Yamani, who was accompanied by the energy ministers of Venezuela and non-OPEC member Mexico, said Nigeria would "definitely" return to its official oil price of 30 dollars a barrel sometime in the near future.

He expected that the OPEC conference starting Monday in Geneva would succeed in raising the oil price. "I think we will be able to bring up the price of oil to the official level, and protect it after that," Yamani said.

The conference comes after price cuts by Norway, Britain, and Nigeria threatened to spark off a price war. Six OPEC oil ministers agreed with Mexico and Egypt in Geneva earlier this week on a plan to reduce output and defend prices. A Mexican delegation will be an observer at the OPEC talks, with Egypt's petroleum minister, Abd al-Hadi Qandil, OPEC sources said Thursday. The conference will be preceded Sunday by a meeting of the organization's market monitoring committee.

Venezuela's energy minister, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, said Thursday the visit to Nigeria had been "very, very positive," while Mexico's energy secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa said the Nigerian head of state had shown an understanding of the problems facing the oil exporters.

KUWAIT

Brazilian Official Denies Selling Arms to Iran

LD251532 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 25 Oct 84

[By Khalid Altarrah]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 25 (KUNA) — Board Chairman of the Brazilian Arms Industry Authority General Jose Albuquerque denied Thursday the supply of Brazilian arms to Iran.

In an interview with KUNA, Gen Albuquerque affirmed that his country's policy is based on preserving relations with friendly countries. "all reports about supplying Brazilian-made arms to Iran are aimed at breaking the friendship between Brazil and Iraq," he elaborated. Press reports stated recently that Brazil exports large shipments of arms to Iran. Gen Albuquerque also pointed out that any arms export deals must be supervised and approved by him thus assuring that there was no arms export whatsoever to Iran. "Brazil's policy regarding export of arms is very clear and does not allow for the export of arms to Iran," he said.

The visiting military official, who is leading a military delegation of his country on a tour of Gulf states, revealed that the largest Arab country which imports Brazilian arms is Iraq. Furthermore, the official asserted that the aim of his visit to Kuwait is to promote relations between the two countries in the military field stressing that there were previous arms deals between Kuwait and Brazil.

Commenting on the outcome of Saudi Arabia's Second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' recent visit to Brazil, Gen Albuquerque said that it was aimed at viewing military industries in the country. Details of the actual talks were not made known. He underlined that Brazil and Saudi Arabia maintain strong friendly relations, stressing that his country does not object to establishing future "advanced cooperation" in the military field. Gen Albuquerque pointed out that his tour of the Gulf states will also take him to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates where he will hold talks with officials of the two countries on boosting bilateral relations.

On Brazil's arms industry, he clarified that the most important arms they manufacture are tanks, armored vehicles, missile launchers and missiles, and that other industries are still under trial, he added. "Brazilian arms are not as sophisticated," as those of the advanced world in terms of maintenance and use, however they achieve the same military purposes. He also asserted that there are other high-level arms industries and that the new tank, the "Osorio" will be produced to compete with other medium-weight tanks in the free world. Gen Albuquerque affirmed as well that arms industries are being supervised by Brazilian experts and that no foreign technicians are engaged by the authority.

The Brazilian delegation, headed by Gen Albuquerque, arrived here Tuesday night where they met a committee comprising representatives of Kuwait Army. The Kuwaiti committee viewed Brazilian arms with a view to selecting suitable arms for the Army, official report said. The delegation also met with Defence Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah and exchanged talks dealing with military issues.

General Departs

LD252028 Kuwait KUNA in English 1854 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 25 (KUNA) — The chairman of Brazil's arms industry authority General Jose Albuquerque left here Thursday after two days of talks on possible arms sales to the country.

The general, who is due to visit the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia before returning home, had met with Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah, Chief of Staff Gen Abdallah Farraj al-Ghanim, and senior officers from Kuwait's Army, Navy and Air Force. No firm details of the talks were revealed although officials said the meetings sought to boost cooperation and discuss with the Brazilian side Kuwait's defence needs.

The Brazilian official had earlier denied in an interview with KUNA press reports alleging that his country had sold arms to Iran. Brazil was keen to enhance cooperation with Arab states, he said. A Kuwaiti military committee met earlier in the day with Brazilian experts and discussed what military equipment can best suit the Kuwaiti Armed Forces.

Gen Albuquerque was seen off by Defence Ministry Undersecretary for Suppies Faysal al-Da'ud, Air Force and Air Defence Force Commander Brigadier Badr al-Atiqi and Brigadier Umar Zuwaytir,commander of the artillery forces.

Dutch Prime Minister Concludes Visit, Departs

LD251358 Kuwait KUNA in English 0958 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 25 (KUNA) — The Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers and the accompanying delegation left here Thursday at the conclusion of a four-day official visit to Kuwait.

H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah headed the official ceremonial farewell at the Kuwait international airport. Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah; State Minister for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn; Minister of Public Works and head of the Mission of Honor engineer 'Abdallah al-Dukhayl al-Rushayd; and a number of senior statesmen at the Council of Ministers and Foreign Ministry and acting dean of the diplomatic corp the Hungarian ambassador to Kuwait saw the distinguished guest off.

KUNA learnt that a joint communique will be issued at 1 p.m. (local time).

Joint Communique Issued

LD251410 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 25 (KUNA) — Kuwait and the Netherlands agreed that an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories in 1967 and granting the Palestinian people their right to self-determination are the basis for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

A joint communique released at the conclusion of a four-day official visit by Dutch Premier Ruud Lubbers to Kuwait highlighted that "the Palestinian question and the situation in the Middle East were among the issues that received a great deal of attention during the talks." "The two sides asserted the possibility and necessity of playing an active and distinguished role by the European countries in the search for a solution to the Middle East problem," the communique went on.

Kuwait and Amsterdam [as received] expressed their deep concern, meanwhile, towards the continued armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and expressed their hope to reach a peaceful and speedy solution to this problem.

The Kuwaiti party explained the positive developments taking place in the Gulf region as a result of the successes achieved by the Arab Gulf states, particularly in the formation of the Gulf Cooperation Council as means of promoting cooperation and solidarity among the six member states and highlighted that the council proved to be an effective force for peace and stability in this vital area of the world. The Dutch side expressed admiration and appreciation for the remarkable success achieved by the GCC for the good prosperity and stability of the area and the Council's growing and constructive role on the regional as well as international affairs.

Kuwait and Holland noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in the field of bilateral relations and reviewed means of promoting them in various fields for the benefit of their two countries, the communique underscored. The two sides agreed to activate the joint committee at the high officials level to review the further possibilities of cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

Both sides reached the joint conclusion that the subjects of oil and energy, as well as agriculture, trade and industrial cooperation should be the main topics of discussion in detail. Concerning oil and energy, the discussion centered on the formation of joint projects and possibilities of cooperation in the fields of electricity and desalination. Kuwait and Amsterdam [as received] expressed their willingness to arrive at a cooperation accord for agriculture, to include Dutch experience in land reclamation, irrigation, horticulture and animal husbandry and health. In the field of trade and industrial cooperation, both sides expressed their willingness to further their cooperation. In particular, they agreed on the advantages of joint efforts in direct investment, both in Kuwait and in the Netherlands and in other countries.

On this occasion, the Netherlands' side voiced admiration for the role of Kuwait fund for Arab economic development and expressed the hope for more cooperation to the benefit of Third World countries.

While discussing the fundamental issues of common interest, the two parties reaffirmed the necessity of exerting all efforts for strengthening international peace and security and eradicating the causes of international tension and ascertaining the basic principles of relations among states, including the respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, peoples' rights to self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states. The two sides asserted the importance of the European role in the improvement of the international atmosphere and the necessity of concentrating the European efforts to maintain world peace and security. In this regard the Kuwaiti side expressed appreciation for the constructive role played by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for spreading peace and cooperation between peoples and countries of the world.

H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah and the Dutch premier expressed their satisfaction with the results of this visit and reaffirmed the necessity for continuing and strengthening contacts between their countries. Lubbers expressed his deep gratitude for the warm welcome he received in Kuwait and extended an invitation to Shaykh Sa'd to pay an official visit to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The invitation was gratefully accepted and the date of the visit will be fixed later.

Amir's Adviser Returns From GCC States' Tour

LD250959 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 25 Oct (KUNA) — 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi, adviser to the amir, returned home yesterday after ending a tour of GCC countries during which he handed messages to the leaders of these countries from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad, inviting them to attend the fifth GCC summit to be held in Kuwait on 27 November. His tour included Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, and the UAE, all members of the GCC.

QATAR

Briefs

Outgoing Somali Envoy — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs, met today with the outgoing Somali ambassador, Mohamed Abdi Nur, at the conclusion of his assignment. [Summary][*Doha QNA in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Oct 84 GF*]

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh: OPEC Protecting International Oil Market

LD260246 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Political analysis by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] OPEC is continuing to protect the stability of the international oil market from attempts to flood it with oil, and therefore undermine the pricing structure, which was decided by OPEC during its meeting in 1983, estimated at 29 dollars per barrel. Current OPEC contacts came after the meeting between six OPEC member-states in Geneva last Monday where it was unanimously agreed that the present level of production of OPEC member-states, which is 17.5 million barrels per day, should be reduced. This step constitutes a firm position, which is aimed at fixing the prime price OPEC oil. This step also comes within the framework of defending the strategy of the international oil market, following the decision taken by the non-OPEC countries Norway and Britain, and Nigeria, a member of OPEC, to reduce oil prices. OPEC, via the committees set up before and after the three states' decision to reduce the price of their oil, has had several consultations with the oil-producing states, both inside and outside OPEC. These contacts and consultations are now being stepped up. Within the framework of these contacts an OPEC ministerial committee is visiting Nigeria, where it will stress the importance of maintaining the unanimity of decision-making within OPEC in order to avoid a price war.

News reports point out that Nigeria, in the wake of the recent contacts, has reaffirmed its adherence to OPEC. The cables sent by Nigerian Minister of Petroleum and Energy David West to a number of OPEC members have put an end to rumors saying that Nigeria intends to withdraw from OPEC. These cables reaffirmed Nigeria's strong commitment to OPEC and to honor OPEC decisions.

It is expected that OPEC will continue its contacts with the oil-producing states outside OPEC in order to coordinate opinions aimed to protect the international oil market. Thus, an OPEC ministerial committee will arrive in Oslo soon to ask Norway to participate in maintaining oil prices. On the other hand indications point to the fact that Britain may rescind her recent decision to reduce the price of her oil if the efforts currently being made by OPEC lead to positive results. Informed London circles say that the British decision in this connection will depend on three factors: first, the volume of the reduction in production to be decided by OPEC next week; second, Nigeria's decision to maintain or to rescind its decision regarding the reduction of its oil prices as Nigeria's oil is on the same footing as that of the North Sea; and third, the effects of the forthcoming OPEC decision on the oil market. At any rate, contacts and consultations are still going on both inside and outside OPEC, and they assume a special importance during the consultations taking place only a few days before the convening of the emergency meeting of OPEC in Geneva next Monday.

Riyadh on Afghan Mujahidin Attacks on Soviets

LD252112 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Political analysis by Samir Habib Bakhsh]

[Text] News reports from Afghanistan today confirm the failure of the Soviet attack on the Panjsher valley which is regarded as being one of the most strategic areas in Afghanistan. It is known that the Soviet forces arrived north of this strategic valley by means of about 200 helicopters. On their way to this valley the Soviet troops passed through scores of Afghan villages and valleys. But the failure of this Soviet attack on the Panjsher valley is due to a counterattack mounted by the Muslim Afghan mujahidin, who carried out a precise plan which aborted the dangerous Soviet attack aimed at controlling this strategic valley. International press correspondents have confirmed that the Soviet and puppet forces sustained hundreds of dead and wounded during the counterattack by the Afghan mujahidin. Many modern military armored vehicles were destroyed by the mujahidin armed with conventional weapons. The mujahidin scored a victory against the invading and puppet forces despite the limitations of their weapons. They did so because of their belief in the justice of their cause as they strive to rid their country from the yoke of occupation and to choose their own government by means of self-determination.

We again say that the failure of the Soviet attack on the Panjsher valley and the heavy losses suffered by the Soviet forces and the forces of the ruling regime in Kabul were the result of the inhuman actions of the invading forces and the forces of the Kabul regime. These forces blew up the houses of civilians and set on fire many Afghan villages and farms on the pretext that the owners of these villages and farms — who are unarmed civilians — support the Afghan mujahidin. The fact is that this is not the first time the invading forces and the forces of the Kabul regime have resorted to revenge-seeking actions against civilians. Every time the mujahidin score an important victory against these forces, the communist forces resort to striking back at civilians and setting their fields and agricultural products on fire. Every time scores of Muslim Afghan citizens fall victim to these atrocities.

These terrorist practices have led more than 3 million Afghans to seek refuge in many Islamic states, such as Pakistan. They left their lands as a result of the punitive practices which they faced and which the international community has so far been unable to halt following the Soviet rejection of all international appeals in this regard. Nevertheless, international appeals continue in the hope that the Soviets will pull out from Afghanistan. This would constitute a beginning of a settlement of the Afghan question and enable the Afghan people to exercise self-determination and permit the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland.

PDRY

Palestinian, Syrian, Lebanese Delegations Depart

GF251443 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP]; Tal'at Ya'qub, secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front; 'Abd al-Rahim (Mu'awwah), member of the PFLP Political Bureau; and Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Political Bureau of the Palestinian Communist Party, left Aden today.

The delegations of the Syrian and Lebanese Communist Parties also left Aden after holding consultations on the developments of the (?stance) on the Palestinian arena and on the means to implement the Aden-Algiers agreement, as a basis for protecting the PLO's unity and the development of its struggle relations with Syria, the Lebanese national progressive forces, and all the Arab and international liberation forces. Also discussed were the means for strengthening the struggle role of the Palestinian

Democratic Alliance in light of the complicated and difficult circumstances which the Palestinian arena is experiencing.

They were seen off at the airport by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee; and other officials of the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Palestinian National Alliance Group Arrives

GF251843 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The brothers who arrived in Aden today are 'Isam al-Qadi, secretary general of the Organization of the Vanguards of the Popular Liberation War (Al-Sa'iqah), Amhad Jibril, secretary general of the PFLP-GC; and Samir Ghawshah, secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, in addition to Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Qadri, who are leaders of the Fatah opposition command. They arrived leading a delegation that represents the Palestinian National Alliance.

ANA has learned that the visit to Aden by the Palestinian National Alliance falls within the framework of the consultations and the efforts exerted by the YSP command toward all the Palestinian sides with regard to the situation in the Palestinian arena. This is designed to help all these sides to start a comprehensive national dialogue among themselves. This is an essential and important step designed to tackle the PLO situation and to scuttle all efforts intended to cause its disintegration and its diversion away from the national course, which is fought by the Arab Palestinian people with the aim of attaining their right to return home, to self-determination, and to establish their independent state on their national soil.

Upon arrival they were received at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee.

Supreme People's Council Concludes Session

GF251441 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Supreme People's Council today concluded the meetings of its 18th session, which began yesterday, under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Issues Final Statement

GF251838 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

["Text" of the press statement issued at the 18th session of the Supreme People's Council in Aden on 25 October]

[Excerpts] The Supreme People's Council held its 18th session on 24 and 25 October, under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Council discussed various issues of economic, social, and cultural development which were presented by all the state organs and were includedin the session's agenda, as well as the Arab and international political situation.

While reviewing the economic situation, the Council paused before the report on the evaluation of the results of the 3d year part of the second 5-year plan period. The Council believed that the positive results which have been achieved represent the level of our various organs and their capability to plan, implement, and (?assess).

The Council also discussed the security situation in the Republic and reviewed the duties of the security institutions to safeguard the security and stability of our people and their accomplishments. In this regard, the Council expressed its satisfaction and appreciation for the level of work of the security institutions and their development, praising the masses' cooperation with those organs and their permanent alertness which serves the security and stability of the homeland. While the Council praised the role of the security men and citizens, it called upon them to be more alert in favor of the homeland and citizens.

While reviewing the situation in the Yemeni arena, the Council evaluated the cooperation and coordination relations between the two parts, affirming their importance, which serves the welfare and future of our Yemeni people in progress and unity. The Council expressed its satisfaction for the friendship and cooperation treaty between the northern part of the homeland and the friendly Soviet Union which will open the way for greater cooperation between them, thus serving the welfare of the two friendly peoples. They are linked by old friendship and respond to the welfare of the two peoples and countries.

Regarding the developments in the international situation, the Council affirmed that the plans of the imperialist circles in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the nuclear arms race, and the distribution and creation of more tension reduces the chances of achieving international security and peace. In this regard, the Council highly evaluated the peaceful stances of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and their initiatives which serve international peace and security and help the human race avoid the threat of nuclear war. It affirmed that the need for peace by the peoples of the world — including our own region — required the intensification of the efforts of all countries for international peace and security.

The Council expressed appreciation for the constant development of the Yemeni and Soviet relations, and for the celebration marking the fifth year since the signing of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two friendly countries, which coincided with the convention of this Council.

Further on Visit of British Defense Secretary

Heseltine Meets With Al-Majid

NC251537 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today met with Michael Heseltine, British secretary of state for defense, who is currently visiting Cairo. In a statement made following hour and a half the meeting, Heseltine said that he held expanded talks with Dr 'Abd al-Majid that dealt with a number of issues of common interest and that they discussed Britain's recent role, particularly in clearing the Red Sea of mines, as well as the means of achieving a comprehensive settlement to bring about stability in the Middle East.

Answering a question on the reports about Britain supplying Egypt and Jordan with weapons, the British minister said: This is not news.

Asked whether Britain will replace the United States in that respect, he said:I cannot see how one country can replace another in the field of arms supplies. I do not see it as such. We are selling some weapons overseas; there is nothing new in Britain's stand on this subject. If the Egyptian and Jordanian Governments want something from us in this respect we will be happy to comply.

Answering a question on the role that he believes Europe can play to help the peace process, Heseltine said: There are a number of things that can be done in that sphere. It is clear that we are not involved geographically, but we have shown our readiness to take part in the Multinational Force in Lebanon and to clear the Red Sea of mines. We have proven that we are here to help if we can. But the Middle East problem is deep-rooted by nature and complicated. We have tried to reach a political solution, but unfortunately without success.

The British secretary of state for defense added: It is possible for a neighboring friendly country to hold contacts with the parties [concerned] and to play a role. We all realize that the Middle East problem affects regions far beyond the Middle East area. We all have old commercial relations with the region. This shows that repercussions involve more than the Middle East region. We are willing to come forward with what we believe to be appropriate after consulting with all the parties.

Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid made a statement in which he said that his talks with the British minister included the Middle East situation and that the British secretary of state for defense was interested in knowing Egypt's view on the recent developments in the area, particularly as this is the first visit by the British defense minister to Egypt. Dr 'Ismat added that the British secretary of state for defense expressed his appreciation for the existing cooperation between Britain and Egypt.

The foreign minister noted that the visit by the British secretary of state for defense to Egypt expresses the cordial relations that bind the two countries. He said that the talks dealt with Europe's role in moving the peace process forward and that Egypt is eager for the European Community to play its role in pushing the peace movement forward and help achieve stability in the Middle East.

Heseltine Makes Departure Statement

NC260820 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — Michael Heseltine, British secretary of state for defense, left Cairo this morning following a 3-day visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt. During the visit, Heseltine held talks with Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, on consolidating military cooperation between the two countries.

Before leaving, the British secretary of state for defense said that his talks with President Husni Mubarak; Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid dealt with the situation in the Middle East in general, and the Egyptian Armed Forces' requirements for British weapons and equipment.

Answering a question on Britain's role in developing the Egyptian Air Force, Mr Heseltine said that no definite agreements have been reached in this regard and that the Egyptian side did not present any definite orders for purchasing specific weapons. However, he said, Britain will be ready to respond to any Egyptian orders.

Replying to another question, the British secretary of state for defense said that he did not discuss with Egyptian officials specific plans for new joint military maneuvers between the Egyptian and British Armed Forces. He pointed out that the maneuvers the two sides had staged in the past had extremely satisfactory results. He said that his country would be very pleased if similar maneuvers were staged in the future.

Mr. Heseltine said that his discussions with Egyptian officials did not touch on the possibility of Britain participating in a new peace-keeping force in Lebanon, in the wake of Israeli forces withdrawing from Lebanon.

The British secretary of state for defense was seen off at the airport by Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

Navy Acquires New Frigates, Missile Boats

NC251454 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 25 Oct (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, will attend on Saturday, 27 October, the Naval Forces' Day celebration, which falls on the anniversary of the sinking of the Israeli destroyer *Eilat* by Egyptian missile boats.

As part of these celebrations, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah will hoist the Egyptian flag over eight new naval units that have recently arrived at the Alexandria Naval Base. These include one Spanish-build frigate, one Chinese-built frigate, and six modern Chinese missile boats armed with advanced Eastern-made anti-ship missiles.

Vice Admiral 'Ali Tawfiq Jad, commander of the Naval Forces, announced at a press conference today, that the first batch of the up-to-date U.S. ship-to-ship missiles, the Harpoon, has arrived and that the new frigates have been equipped with them.

The commander of the Naval Forces also announced that a contract has been concluded with Britain to equip the Egyptian Navy with the Stinger Ray, the most modern anti-submarine torpedo. He said that contracts have been made with Western countries for new naval units, in addition to modernizing the present naval units such as submarines and surface ships within the framework of modernizing and developing the Naval Forces. He added that a new frigate from Spain will arrive in Egypt before the end of the year.

The commander of the Naval Forces stressed that national security is closely linked to the security and safety of sea passages and that the Egyptian Naval Forces exerted great effort, with the cooperation of the navies of the United States, England, France, Italy, and the Netherlands, to clear the Gulf of Suez of mines. More than 90 percent of the Gulf has in fact been cleared.

He also stressed that in the future the Naval Forces will not permit any tampering with Egyptian waters and sea passages. He said that there is intensive and continuous observation of all Egyptian coasts and that the Egyptian Navy will closely follow any suspicious ship passing through the Gulf of Suez. In addition, the Egyptian Navy will undertake a periodic survey of the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea regions.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Urges Military Buildup

PM251443 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 19 Oct 84 p 12

[Kamil Zuhayri article: "Through the Keyhole"]

[Excerpts] Normally I hate talking about occasions, but I do not consider the October war anniversary to be just another occasion to be commemorated and then forgotten. It is nothing like Nile Loyalty Day or the beginning of the school year. Everyone, and especially the October generation, should realize this fact.

Israel is entitled to call its present government a government of national unity, a coalition government, or an alternate leadership government with the opposition sharing the leadership. That is an Israeli affair, but as far as I am concerned that government is a government of generals. One third of Israeli Cabinet members are professional soldiers who took part in the seven wars launched by Israel against the Arabs since 1948.

What is more serious than all that is the growth of the Israeli military industry, becoming an important source of revenue for Israel. I have before me a long list of Israeli military sales to Latin America. What is even more serious is that the United States has given Israel carte blanche to strengthen that industry and solve its technical and financial problems.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has been pledging since 1982 to maintain Israel's military superiority over the Arabs. He has also pledged not to recognize the PLO. In doing so he has kept Henry Kissinger's promise. Some people are saying that Kissinger himself is likely to re-emerge. I do not believe that a peaceful settlement is imminent, possible, or probable. Therefore, I view the claim that the October war was the last war as some kind of wishful thinking or self-deception. Israel has already twice proved, through its war in Lebanon, that the October war was not the last war.

I am not a warmonger and I do not beat the drums of war. We should pursue peace resolutely but we must also firmly build up our strength to be able to fight bravely. It is our national and pan-Arab duty to strengthen the Army, diversify and modernize its weapons, and train it well. It is a duty which justifies all sacrifices. That is the October lesson we must never forget. It is a lesson we should remember, particularly as we face the Israel coalition governmnet or, more accurately, the government of generals.

New NDP Political Bureau Members Listed

NC251035 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1012 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) — The Political Bureau of the NDP has been formed under the chairmanship of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, speaker of the Consultative Council, said that it has been decided to form the NDP Political Bureau as follows:

Chairman: President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Members: Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Dr Mustafa Khalil, Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi, Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Dr Amal 'Uthman, Safwat al-Sharif, Dr Yusuf Wali, Hasan Abu Basha, Kamal Henry Badir, and Dr Ahmad Haykal.

The new Political Bureau of the NDP is expected to hold its first meeting following President Mubarak's return from a European tour, during which he will visit France and the FRG.

Secretary General, Assistants Elected

NC251108 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1020 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) — Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim has been elected secretary general of the NDP. Dr Yusuf Wali and Dr Hilmi al-Hadidi have been elected assistant secretaries.

Communique No 1,630 on Destroyed Naval Targets

JN251801 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,630 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Iranian criminal ruling clique's dreams of desecrating the soil of great Iraq have been shattered and the frustrated enemy forces and concentrations have been transformed into burned, torn up corpses and piles of destroyed equipment during the recent battles in the central sector. Our heroic naval forces bring good tidings of clear victory and sustained triumph by inflicting further humiliating defeats and immense human and material losses on the enemy and its suspect allies. The results of the war operations last night and today are as follows:

1. Our brave naval forces discovered a hostile maritime convoy that was trying to enter the Bandar-e Khomeyni canal this morning. Our navy men pounced on the convoy, directing devastating blows at it. Four large maritime targets were immediately destroyed. Our forward observation posts heard a series of explosions and saw columns of smoke rise from the hit targets. Three of these targets were sunk and the fourth was left in flames. All of our daring naval units returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. With boundless courage, our daring Air Force pilots vied with each other in continuing their successful raids and destructive blows against enemy units, weapons emplacements, and vehicles in the central sector. They scored grave hits on enemy troop concentrations, vehicles, and equipment. All of our planes and pilots returned safely to their bases, leaving the various pieces of enemy equipment as piles of destroyed metal from which flames and smoke were seen rising. Our planes carried out 69 combat missions today.

3. Our helicopter gunships carried out daring raids and attacks on enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the central sector and east of Basra today, scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting losses in men, weapons, and equipment. Our helicopters returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God. Our helicopters carried out 18 combat missions today.

4. Our artillery men pounded enemy positions, artillery emplacements, and engineering equipment, as well as enemy boats east of Basra. They inflicted a number of casualties and destroyed three infantry positions and one hardware stockpile. Large fires were seen on the enemy's side.

5. One of our units pounded enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector, killing four, wounding others, and destroying two personnel positions.

6. Our forward units pounded a number of the enemy's weapons emplacements in the Maysan sector. One vehicle, one infantry position, and one anti-aircraft machine gun were destroyed, and those manning them were killed. One observation post was also destroyed, and those manning it were either killed or wounded.

7. One observation post and one weapons emplacement were destroyed in the northern sector.

8. The misguided Khomeyniite clique shelled a number of civilian areas in the Basra suburbs and in (Biyarah) township with heavy artillery last night and today. A number of civilian establishments and one house in Basra were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 October 1984

Determination To Tighten Siege Emphasized

JN260840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Oct (INA) — We will strike on the land, in the air, and on the sea. We will strike where and when we want as long as the Khomeyniite aggression continues on our land and as long as the international community is reluctant to take effective, practical meassures to stop this aggression. With this introduction, the Iraqi newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* begins its article today. The paper affirms: Every Iraqi strike drives a nail into the coffin of the rotten Khomeyniite regime. The strikes will continue until the day when we will drive the last nail into this coffin and bury this accursed, arrogant regime.

The paper says: Iraq's strike at the maritime targets yesterday is a continuation of the lesson taught to the Iranian regime in the Sayf Sa'd sector. It is an essential strike to make them understand that Iraq's punishing strikes are not confined to any single sector, but cover all sectors. More strikes will follow until Iraq satisfies its vengeance.

Writing on the same subject, *AL-THAWRAH* says: An Iraqi victory is becoming more and more certain as the Iranian invaders sustain general defeat and their impossible, mean, expansionist designs fall. Iraq's daring sea strike yesterday demonstrated the Iraqi naval forces' absolute control of the exclusion zone in the Arab Gulf waters.

The paper says: This strike provides tangible, categorical proof of the impossibility to break the Iraqi siege on Khark Island and the other Iranian ports in the region. It also provides proof that the firm, categorical decision on the siege will further strengthen until the aggressive Iranian regime is choked, comes to its senses, and responds to logic, reason, and peace.

AL-THAWRAH affirms that Iraq is determined to make the Iranian rulers pay heavily for their intransigence and empty arrogance. They will continue to pay until they fully realize that they are asking the impossible.

Concluding, the paper warns the Iranian regime against continuing with its expansionist aggressive line, which will bring them only destruction, ruination, and violent death.

Foreign Ministry Protests POW's Deaths

JN251442 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Oct (INA) — An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has revealed that the Iranian authorities fired indiscriminately on some Iraqi POW's in the Gorgan Camp on 10 October, martyring a number of them and injuring others. The presence of the Red Cross mission, which was paying an official visit to the camp, did not restrain the camp authorities from perpetrating their crime. The spokesman said that this dastardly crime and the Iranian authorities' firing on unarmed prisoners who, according to international law, have been placed in their trust, once again proves the aggressive nature of the Iranian regime and its contempt of human values and divine laws.

The spokesman pointed out that this is not the first crime the Iranian authorities have committed against Iraq POW's. He said that in the past these authorites committed several massacres of Iraqi POW's, either in their camps or before they reached the camps. The spokesman held the Iranian authorities fully responsible for the lives of the POW's in Iran, affirming that Iraq will not stand idly by if similar crimes are committed and that it will take all measures to protect the POW's and deter the aggressors.

Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz has sent letters to the UN secretary general; the ICO secretary general; the Indian Government, which is chairman of the Nonaligned Movement; and the Arab League secretary general to protest this crime and ask these organizations to play their role in this matter.

Expected Pipeline Reopening Would Bring Relief

WA261219 Beirut AL-NAHAR ARAB REPORT & MEMO in English 8 Oct 84 No 25 pp 7, 8

[Text] After four years of economic hardship caused by a dramatic war-induced drop in oil exports, Iraq has some relief in sight. A source close to the Syrian regime told this newsletter that Syria, a long-time ally of Iran, is negotiating with Iraq for the re-opening of the pipeline linking southern Iraqi fields to Banias. But Iraq will soon be in a position to surpass its pre-war export capacity of 3.5mn b/d without Syrian help.

Construction has begun on two of three new pipelines which will give Iraq outlets to the Red Sea and the Mediterranean in less than two years. The only delay in building the third project is linked to Iraq's insistence on obtaining Israeli guarantees that the pipeline, which runs through Jordan, will not be attacked. According to Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmed Taqi, completion of these projects, together with the recent increase in the capacity of the only oil outlet available to Iraq at present (the Iraq-Turkey pipeline), will boost Iraq's total export capacity over four million b/d.

In an interview with *AL-NAHAR ARAB REPORT AND MEMO* correspondent Randa Takieddine, an influential Arab official, who asked not to be named, revealed that serious negotiations were currently under way between Iraq and Syria for the reopening of the former's pipeline. The official, who is known to have close ties to the Syrian regime, says the Iraqis have offered to share oil export revenues from the pipeline with Damascus in return for the re-opening of the oil route. Under pre-war arrangements, Syria only received transit fees from the Iraqis. The Syrian regime, which is currently under severe economic pressure, is said to be seriously considering the offer.

Commenting on the probability of an agreement between the two countries, the Arab official said the door was open for discussion although the political climate between Iraq and Syria was not really conducive to successful mediation. The official hinted that the United States was involved in the mediation efforts, along with an Arab ally (presumably Saudi Arabia) with friendly ties to both Syria and Iraq.

Even if those mediation efforts prove to be fruitless, Iraq is on its way to increasing its oil export levels which dipped to 900,000 b/d after its Gulf terminals were destroyed by Iran at the outset of the war. Already, the addition of five pumping stations to the Iraq-Turkey pipeline (with an outlet on the Mediterranean port of Yumurtalik) has increased that route's capacity to one million b/d.

Moreover, in less than a year, the first phase of the Iraq-Saudi pipeline will be completed. The capacity of the 640-km pipeline is estimated at 500,000 b/d. The $508mn project is being built by an Italian-French consortium which includes Saipem Spa, Snam Progetti and Siderexport of Italy as well as Spie Capag of France. The contract to build the second phase of the pipeline, which will run parallel to the first, will be signed in the upcoming months. Projected capacity of the second 960-km pipeline: 1.05mn b/d.

Plans to build a pipeline running from Iraq to Jordan's port of Aqaba are also completed and await "protection guarantees" from Israel. The American Bechtel corporation is involved in the building of the $970 mn pipeline which has a projected daily capacity of 500,000 barrels.

A third pipeline running through Turkey is due to be completed within 18 months. Once completed it will carry about 600,000 b/d of Iraqi crude.

Clandestine Broadcast on Pact With Turkey

GF251646 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Kurdish 1300 GMT 24 Oct 84

["Text" of statement issued on 24 October by Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] on the Turkish-Iraqi agreement — place not given]

[Text] The Kurdish people have been joyously looking forward to witnessing the publication of the granting of their national rights as a result of the agreement signed between the PUK and the Iraqi Government. The agreement would make Iraqi Kurdistan a stronghold for protecting the national independence of the Kurds and the Iraqi people and for strengthening relations among all the peoples of Iraq, enabling them to confront all those aspiring to capture Iraqi resources. While waiting for the results of this agreement to materialize, and at a time when the Iraqi authorities should have lent a helping hand to the Kurds in their fight for self-determination in other parts of Kurdistan and in striving for humanitarian treatment, independence, and socialism which the Iraqi Government keeps preaching, world media have carried the official news that the prime minister of the fascist Turkish junta has stated that the official agreement has been signed between his government and the Iraqi authorities.

The fascist Turkish Government, which has occupied a large part of Kurdistan where 15 million Kurds live, has deprived the Kurdish people of the most basic human rights. Meanwhile, the Iraqi Government pretends to have given full autonomous rights to the 4 million Kurds in Iraqi Kurdistan, overlooking the fact that the Kurds in Iraq stand side by side with their brothers in Turkey. What have the Iraqi and Turkish Governments agreed on? Have they agreed on supporting the struggle of the Iraqi people against Iranian attacks? Have they agreed on supporting the Palestinian people against imperialism and Zionism? Have they agreed on aiding Arab nations for their freedom and unity? On the contrary, the Iraqi and Turkish Governments have agreed on taking joint action against the Kurdish movement striving for freedom and self-determination — a movement based on the minimum of human rights.

As the Iraqi Government has not publicly stated that it has signed an agreement with Turkey, published any news concerning this agreement, or denied the Turkish statement, we can safely assume that the agreement between these two governments has been signed. If we examine the recent past of these governments, we find that only last year the Iraqi Government allowed Turkish forces to violate Iraqi territorial borders and impose their authority on Iraqi territory. The Turkish designs are clear from the various border incidents along the Turkish-Iraqi border. The Turkish operations into Iraq stem from Turkey's expansionist policy aimed at occupying Iraqi Kurdistan first and then the whole of Iraq. The Turkish Government wants to export trouble into Iraq to save its crippled economy. Most of all, it wants to train and strengthen its Armed Forces to enable them to expand NATO territories. It is worth noting that Turkey is NATO's Middle East pillar.

The Kurds in Iraq, the PUK, and all Iraqis can indeed express their apprehension at the signing of this agreement between Iraq and Turkey for the following reasons:

1. This agreement not only clashes with Arab-Kurdish brotherhood and their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, but it also clashes with the requirements of preservation of the Iraqi peoples' unity and the true interests of Kurds and Arabs in Iraq and elsewhere. The Iraqi Government has also brushed aside all its commitments for the unity of the Iraqi peoples established on the basis of Kurdish-Arab brotherhood in Iraq and their support for the just demands of national and political rights wherever Kurds and Arabs live. The Iraqi Government is obliged to support the struggle of Kurds and Arabs to achieve their just national rights and to preserve Iraqi unity. It must not sign agreements with their enemies to thwart their struggle for freedom and just rights.

2. The Turkish-Iraqi agreement permits the Turks to violate Iraqi international borders whereby Iraqi soil will be under Turkish influence. This means that Iraqi liberty has been undermined, its authority reduced, and its dignity insulted.

3. This agreement casts a shadow over the future of Iraq. There is no doubt about Turkish aspirations in trying to capture Iraqi resources and annex Mosul to Turkey, as Mosul Vilayet is still regarded as part of Turkey, according to the Turkish Constitution. The Turks are publicly marching toward Kirkuk to facilitate the flowing of Iraqi oil into Turkish territory. Does not the Iraqi Government think it is dangerous to give the green light to imperialist tools to enter Iraqi territory and debase its dignity, especially as these agents have expressed interest in possessing part of its territory?

4. This new agreement is a continuation of a chain of agreements that have been signed by Turkish, Iranian, and Iraqi reactionary governments, including the 1937 agreement, the Turkish-Iraqi accords, and the Baghdad Pact which was shattered by the 14 July Revolution. The 14 July Revolution in Iraq was marching in the right direction toward achieving harmony and prosperity for Kurds and Arabs in Iraq until the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party shoved these attempts and achievements into the dust bin of history. What is the use of reverting to the old reactionary policy? What purpose will it serve, especially as past events have clearly proven that this policy is abortive?

This policy is incompatible with the true interests of all those who seek national rights. When have the occupation policies of the governments occupying Kurdistan and depriving its people of basic human rights been designed for the good of Iraq? When have they strengthened Iraqi unity or dampened the Kurdish revolution in Iraq? What did the Algiers agreement with the tyrant shah, which was signed at the expense of the Kurdish nation, produce? [words indistinct] Did it not lead to a destructive war that has produced misery for the Iraqi people and crippled the Iraqi economy?

Have such agreements ever dampened the Kurdish spirit and its just fight for self-determination, in Iran, Turkey, or Iraq? Despite the U.S.-shah conspiracy, has the Kurdish revolution died in Iraq? Are there not Kurdish revolutions in Iran and Turkey? What logic can realistic people draw from all this? Have these governments not realized that no matter how powerful they might be, they cannot suppress the Kurds? [words indistinct] They obviously have not come to terms with the fact that agreement with the Kurdish nation by granting its democratic national rights will strengthen Iraqi national unity, render Iraq invincible to outside powers, and boost its sovereignty. Agreement with Kurds in all parts of Kurdistan will serve the interests of the two brotherly nations [Kurds and Arabs] and will tip the balance in Iraq's favor in its disputes with the voracious expansionist powers of the Turks, the Persians, and others.

However, the path that the Iraqi Government has chosen in concurring with reactionary governments which are enemies of both the Kurds and the Arabs is leading to the abandonment of national independence and to further entrenchment in more fanciful ideas which can only harm those who form them against the Kurdish nation. This path is also retrogressive [words indistinct]. Concurrence with reactionary powers who have set their eyes on Arab territory and have occupied Kurdistan and taken away the rights of its people — instead of concurrence with the Kurdish nation — is a big mistake that will bear no fruit but catastrophes for Iraq and Arabs.

The Kurdish revolution has reached a stage that is beyond the capability of any power on earth to suppress, especially as it is striving for the just national rights of the Kurdish nation. Any such agreement will serve only as additional fuel to the burning

Kurdish fire. Therefore, why sign such an agreement? Why does the Iraqi Government not side with the great Kurdish movement that is striving for a just settlement of Kurdish demands and be a pillar of support for legitimate Arab rights? The true interests of the Arab nation lie in supporting and strengthening the Kurdish movement, especially as the struggling Kurdish nation has extended the hand of brotherhood to the Arab nation so that Arab-Kurdish unity can be achieved to form a formidable front against enemies of the two brotherly nations. [passage indistinct]

At a time when the Kurdish revolution is ablaze in Iran, the Kurds are striving for minimum human rights in Turkey and have agreed to lay down arms and put an end to operations against Iraqi forces, the Iraqi Government must not sign suicidal pacts with reactionary regimes. The progressive Kurdish nation demands that any agreement with Turkey must be abrogated and Turkish forces must not be permitted to enter Iraqi Kurdistan. The Kurdish nation demands that its movement be supported against reactionary regimes and that its aspirations of self-determination be fulfilled. A strong Kurdish nation will be a strong pillar of support for achieving the rights of its brother Arab nation. The Kurdish nation demands that agreements with its enemies for the purpose of suppressing its just movement must not be signed. Supporting the just Kurdish movement will bolster Kurdish-Arab brotherhood, form a fortress that will ward off all aggressors, and can be used as a platform from which to build a bright prosperous future for Iraq. Greetings be to all those who follow the straight path.

[Signed] PUK Political Bureau, 24 October 1984

'Arafat Continues Official Visit to Amman

Confers With Prime Minister

JN251230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Amman —Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office this afternoon. They discussed the developing relations between Jordan and the PLO and the affairs of our kinfolk in the occupied territories. The meeting was attended by Minister of Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmud.

Talks With King Husayn

JN251822 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. The meeting was attended by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Shawkat Mahmud, and Secretary General of the Royal Hashemite Court Raja'i al-Dajani. The meeting was also attended by Khalil al-Wazir, member of the Fatah Central Committee; and 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, member of the PLO Executive Committee.

Further Details

JN251933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] A responsible press source at the Royal Hashemite Court has said that during his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat His Majesty King Husayn analyzed the current Arab situation and the events which the region is witnessing in light of the Arab and international developments. 'Arafat briefed the king on the situation in the Palestinian arena, the circumstances of holding the PNC, and the results of his visit to a number of the region's countries and his talks with these countries' leaders.

Meets With Palestinian Figures

JN252008 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Cahirman Yasir 'Arafat met with a number of Palestinian figures and PNC members at the Guest Palace today. He reviewed the current situation in the Palestinian arena with them.

Details of Meeting

JN260811 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Oct 84 pp 1, 16

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* —PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has asserted the Palestinian leadership's concern for the independent Palestinian decisionmaking and its rejection of any containment or tutelage. In a meeting with PNC members and a number of Palestinian personalities yesterday, 'Arafat announced that a meeting between the parties which signed the Aden-Algiers agreement will take place within the next 2 days.

The purpose of the meeting will be to set a date to convene the PNC in accordance with the Tunis statement, which was issued after the meeting held at the beginning of this month and was attended by about 160 members from the PNC. 'Arafat said: This is considered a legal form to invite the PNC to a meeting in accordance with the PLO charter.

'Arafat ruled out holding any Palestinian meetings in Algeria while attending celebrations for the anniversary of the Algerian revolution. He said: I will kneel to God only. I refuse to become a tool in anybody's hand that will move me as they wish.

'Arafat noted that the Palestinian leadership has tried in every way to mediate with Syria, which rejects the convocation of the PNC and which pressured Algeria not to host the PNC session. He pointed out that the PFLP has made up its mind and that there is a 10 percent chance that it will attend the expected Tunis meeting.

Those who attended the meeting yesterday issued a statement in which they asserted their support for the Tunis statement, which stipulates that the PNC be held before the end of November. The statement says: Holding the PNC is a pressing national need.

Those who attended the meeting also urged all the PNC members to respond to the invitation whenever they receive it and to attend the PNC session. They also urged the parties to the Aden-Algiers agreement to assume their responsibilities at the next Tunis meeting that will take place on 27-28 November, so they may work to achieve the objectives and desires of the Palestinian people and respond to the call of national unity and national Palestinian affiliation.

The PFLP members of the PNC who are in Amman did not attend the meeting. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and the Palestinian Communist Party members of the PNC attended. The DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party belong to the Democratic Alliance.

King Husayn Hosts Working Luncheon for Armacost

JN251855 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received new U.S. Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost at a working luncheon today. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and a number of high-ranking officials attended the luncheon. The king reviewed the development of all stages of the Arab-Israeli strife, Jordan's position, and his views on this strife.

It is worth noting that Armacost is currently on a get-acquainted tour of the region following his assumption to his new position in the U.S. Department of State, succeeding Eagleberger.

House Hails Ties With Egypt, Rejects Camp David

JN251300 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Amman —The House of Representatives has renewed its support for the courageous Jordanian move to resume diplomatic and political relations with Egypt. The government and the House also reaffirmed their complete rejection of the Camp David accords. Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat affirmed during the House of Representatives session held this morning under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz that Jordan rejected the Camp David accords when the issue was at its peak and when maximum U.S. and other U.S.-inspired pressures were applied against Jordan. This rejection, he explained, expressed the adherence of this country, under its historical leadership, to its responsibility toward the future of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and the Palestinian people's historical, legitimate rights.

The prime minister said: We rejected the Camp David accords because, as King Husayn summed up very clearly in his speech inaugurating the House of Representatives, these accords neither restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights nor affirm our right to Arab Jerusalem. Furthermore, these accords split Arab ranks and increased Arab Egypt's isolation at that time.

Cables Support to Husayn

JN252005 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Cable to His Majesty King Husayn from President of the House of Representatives 'Akif al-Fayiz]

[Text] During the House of Representatives' session held this morning, Thursday, 25 October 1984, the House decided to extend thanks and appreciation to Your Majesty's exalted office for your government's daring step to resume full diplomatic relations with our big sister, Egypt. The House affirms that this step is a blessed one on the path of Arab solidarity and the unity of ranks — a step emanating from Jordan's adherence, under your leadership, to its pan-Arab policy and pioneer role in serving its Arab nation. Your Majesty, the House, which has faith in your wise leadership, stands directly at your side along with the Jordanian people and supports your pan-Arab stands in the service of Arab causes — the foremost of which is the number one cause, the Palestine question. While I am honored to submit this resolution to the Royal Hashemite office, I pray to God, the Almighty and the Capable, to bless you with determination and to crown your head with the garlands of victory. He is the All-knowing and the Responsive.

Prime Minister on Ties With Egypt, Camp David

JN251345 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1220 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Dispatch by radio correspondent from House of Representatives on 25 October; carried in "Newsreel" program — recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat has explained that the government has not received official notification from any quarter and has not received any decision made in the U.S. Congress regarding a recommendation to the U.S. Administration to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem. Such a recommendation was made only by a congressional subcommittee, he said. The prime minister was thus commenting on statements by several members in the session held by the House of Representatives this morning under Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz. The session was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat and several ministers.

Ahmad 'Ubaydat added that the government cannot reply to this recommentation or convey the Senate's position on it. It also need not affirm Jordan's well known stand, which is a genuine Arab stand, on the status of occupied Jerusalem.

Regarding the Jordanian Government's move to restore diplomatic and political relations with Egypt, which House members welcomed in their statements and described as a courageous move on the right path, the prime minister said: We are not here to defend the Jordanian move taken by the government, but we feel it our responsibility to affirm the basic principles of this government's policy toward Arab relations and the decision that was made to restore relations with Egypt.

'Ubaydat affirmed Jordan's stand in rejecting Camp David, saying this clear stand, which was adopted by previous governments, continues as of this time. The prime minister said that Jordan rejected Camp David when it was at its climax and when U.S. and other pressures that were inspired [waddafatha] by the United States on Jordan reached their peak. We rejected Camp David, not for the sake of rejection, but out of commitment by this country, under its historical leadership, to the future of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples and the Palestinian people's legitimate, historical rights. We rejected it in very clear words by his majesty the king in the speech inaugurating the ordinary session of the House of Representatives. We rejected it because it neither restores the Palestinian people's legitimate rights nor affirms our right to Arab Jerusalem. Furthermore, it shattered the unity of Arab ranks and intensified Arab Egypt's isolation at that time. We announced that rejection repeatedly, and we are still announcing it.

Prime Minister 'Ubaydat explained that the restoration of relations with Egypt is based on points that were mentioned in the government statement. This was followed by a clear stand which the government expressed through the information minister; that is, rejection of Camp David as a policy and a solution. We still reject it. This was also expressed by other Arab sides.

The prime minister said: Camp David is not binding on us. It is neither a subject of discussion for us nor a part of the government's decision to restore relations with fraternal Egypt. Our decision was directed at Arab Egypt, at returning Egypt to the Arab fold, and at taking a real step toward building real Arab solidarity in the present circumstances where there is lack of balance in our Arab region and where violent storms are about to overrun what is left of this balance.

The prime minister added: Generally, all the reactions to this move — if we set aside those reactions that are known to everyone and that have not and will not change — were positive and represented the feelings of the Arab people everywhere. Our decision was more a popular decision than anything else.

Ahmad 'Ubaydat said: Time has proved and will prove that, God willing, we in this country will continue to be a spearhead for building noble Arab solidarity, balanced Arab relations, and a strong Jordanian-Palestinian-Arab stand through which we will present all our issues in the international arena with complete clarity and honesty.

Ahmad 'Ubaydat affirmed: The basic principles concerning the region and its peoples and their rights to freedom and a respectable life, as well as the Palestinian people's inalienable right to determine their destiny on their land, are the basic landmarks which guide and govern our march. The government's move to restore relations with Egypt is a well studied one because, under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak, it adopted positive stands that must be reciprocated by the Arab nation, and we are concerned with that.

Egypt adopted a positive stand on the Palestinian people's rights. Proof of this is that Egypt recalled its ambassador from Israel, and it continues to adhere to this stand. There is also its positive stand on the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. We will coordinate with Egypt and every zelous Arab to solidify this stand and affirm our rights to independence, security, and freedom. There is also Egypt's noble stand on the Iraq-Iran war. The Iraqis know the details of this stand even better [than we].

Regarding political traps, the prime minister said: A real politician does not fall into political traps. Whoever engages in politics is expected to be clever.

The prime minister concluded his statement on the government's stand concerning the resumption of relations with Egypt by saying: This country, God willing and through our knowledge of history, has always cared for itself and its brothers. It has also adhered to its rights and been aware of everything taking place in this world. Our continuation under Husayn's leadership up to now, with all judiciousness and trustworthiness despite the violent storms surrounding the region and all the political minefields in the world, is the best proof of the continuity of this course.

The prime minister affirmed: Absolutely nobody can force us to pursue a line that conflicts with our basic rights and the policies to which we adhere. He said: I would like to assure my brothers that our move in the direction of Egypt is beginning to bear fruit. God willing, we will see the return of more Arab brothers to one another so that we can build at least a minimum of Arab solidarity and attain a minimum Arab political stand that preserves and defends rights.

Several House members praised Jordan's initiative in restoring ties with Egypt, describing it as wise and courageous, and stemming from Jordan's conviction of its pan-Arab stand and adherenceto Arab solidarity. They said this move came as a result of the tragic situation experienced by the Arab world. The House members also affirmed that the Egyptian people are part of our nation, in faith, culture, hopes, sufferings, language, and history. Therefore, they cannot possibly be prevented from contributing to our nation's blessed march.

The House of Representatives decided to send cables of support to His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Husni Mubarak and the Egyptian People's Assembly.

On U.S. Embassy Transfer

JN252030 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Salim 'Ali Dhiyab 25 October dispatch from Parliament]

[Excerpt] Answering a question asked of the government by the chairman of the House of Representative's Foreign Relations Committee on whether the U.S. Congress has made an official decision to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Arab Jerusalem, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat said:

[Begin recording] I would like to make it clear that we have not received any official intimation from any side, and we have not heard of any decision made in the Congress concerning this move. Therefore, we have here before us a proposal from the foreign minister [as heard]. What was issued was a recommendation from a congressional subcommittee. There was no congressional decision that we could answer, in order to convey the Jordanian Senate's position. A recommendation was made by a subcommittee. The [Jordanian] Senate's position can be conveyed only with regard to this recommednation, regardless of any final position on this issue in the future. Here, we are not going to reiterate the genuine Arab Jordanian position on Jerusalem's status. This is not at issue now. However, if what is meant is an answer from the government on whether or not there is a congressional decision, we say: No, the Congress did not make any decision. There was only a subcommittee recommendation. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the brothers in the House to this point, because we are currently facing a technical difficulty: We cannot convey the Senate's resolution to the U.S. Administration in the form in which it was issued. It has to be amended by you, or by us if you give us the liberty to do so. We would then be able to convey the Senate's views. [end recording]

Participation in Red Sea Conference Announced

JN260706 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Amman —It has been learned that a 1-day conference of the Red Sea littoral states' foreign ministers will be held in Khartoum on 22 November. Jordan will participate. A political statement will be issued after the conference asserting the safety of navigation in the Red Sea and the need for coordination among the Red Sea states in order to discuss protection of navigation and investment of the states' resources.

Prince Hasan Comments on Israeli Settlements

NC261015 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0655 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan has said that the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem are many and have become part of Israeli tourist and economic investments.

Prince Hasan said that the land allocated to "the alleged" reclamation has reached 31 percent of the total land and that land seized by Israel has now reached 51 percent of the West Bank's area.

This was contained in a statement made by Prince Hasan during the debate organized by *AL-AHRAM* during his highness' recent visit to Cairo. The debate was entitled "The Peaceful Solution in the Middle East: The Current Situation and the Vistas of the Future". *AL-AHRAM* is publishing the first part of the debate in today's issue.

Prince Hasan added: We have noted that the expenses for building Israeli settlements reached $800 million during the period from 1977 to 1982, while Israel has spent $610 million in 1983 and 1984.

Prince Hasan said: If we want to analyze precisely Israeli provocations in the occupied territories by referring to figures, it would almost be impossible to differentiate between the capability of building settlements in material terms and its cost to the Israeli budget. Furthermore, we have noted the strange and extraordinary standards in dealing with a state whose general financial deficit has today reached $30 million billion [as received], and in which the inflation rate is over 400 percent. At the same time, Israel is able to build settlements in the occupied territories and provide an individual income of over $5,000 to each Israeli compared to not more than $1,200 for the Arab citizen — an income that is affected by inflation.

Prince Hasan added: Last year or in the past few months, Israel announced regional roads plan No 5, made public in February 1984, and which will cost about $360 million. Under this plan, building was prohibited in extensive areas on both sides of every local road and for 150 meters on both sides of every highway. The total area of land on which building is prohibited is about 9 percent of the West Bank's area.

Prince Hasan said: Although the plan will have a negative effect on production and manpower in the trade and industry sectors, it is clear that opportunities for Arab manpower in the Israeli economy will continue as long as Israel needs such manpower. We must not forget that the balance between the rate of normal Palestinian growth and the increase in the general population is 4.2 percent. However, the real rate of population growth is only 1.02 percent because of people leaving the occupied territories.

Briefs

New Jordanian-Egyptian Bank—Amman — *AL-RA'Y* has learned that it has been decided to establish a new Jordanian-Egyptian bank for development to be equally shared by Jordan and Egypt. The bank will open a branch in Amman and and another branch in Cairo [Text] [*Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Oct 84 p 1 JN*]

Al-Jumayyil, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss Security

NC251822 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The much talked about security arrangements to secure the Israeli withdrawal from the south were discussed over the telephone this morning by President Amin al-Jumayyil and his Syrian counterpart, Al-Asad. As a result of the telephone contact, Major General al-Khuli visited the presidential palace today, as the envoy of President al-Asad, and met with President al-Jumayyil. They discussed the latest developments in the Lebanese arena and the current contacts regarding the south.

At 1540, Major General al-Khuli left for Damascus aboard a military helicopter, accompanied by Michel Samah [Lebanese presidential adviser], who is expected to return to B'abda after meeting with Syrian officials.

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Address Committees 25 Oct

NC251601 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil today chaired the first meeting of the Constitutional Reforms Committee held at B'abda Palace in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. In the opening remarks, President al-Jumayyil said that this could be one of the most important meetings held in the past 10 years. He declared that present circumstances provided an opportunity to end the agony of Lebanon and to move toward liberation and reconstruction. He said that previous attempts to resolve Lebanon's problems did not succeed, but he expressed hope that this attempt would be fruitful.

President al-Jumayyil urged the committee to avoid a negative approach and work in a spirit of love. He noted that all members of the committee were determined to rescue Lebanon and called for a (?correct) approach and a new methodology. He said that the policy statement of the government and all previous documents were at the disposal of the committee. He told the committee that the aspirations of the Lebanese were at stake, but cautioned that the need for action should not prompt undue haste.

He said that the committee's function was to draw up recommendations which would be later cleared and not to make final decisions.

On his part, Prime Minister Karami referred to the difficult conditions through which Lebanon was passing. He noted the Constitution was drawn up many years ago and there had been many attempts to update it. He recalled that Lebanon was a confessional complex in order to unify and unite the people, as it was illogical for disputes to break out over the sectarian affiliation of the public officials. The prime minister stressed the importance of equality and equal opportunities and the need for the removal of sectarian dominance. He noted that Lebanon had suffered much because of conspiracies which various sides had participated in.

The committee is to meet next Wednesday at the Public Health Building in Beirut.

Shortly before noon, President al-Jumayyil chaired the meeting of the Citizenship Committee in the presence of Prime Minister Karami. The meeting was attended by Hasan 'Alawiyah, 'Adnan Jisr, and other members. President al-Jumayyil welcomed the committee members and referred to the difficulties facing Lebanon and the need for mutual understanding to cope with developments in the area.

Prime Minister Karami stressed the importance of granting citizenship to all those who meet specific conditions because the continuation of the present situation posed a constant threat to Lebanon. The prime minister urged the committee to strive to study each situation separately and to take into consideration the rights of the people. He called for speed without haste and expressed hope that the committee would complete its task within a month. The committee will meet again on Thursday, November 12 [as heard] at the Health Ministry.

Early in the afternoon, President al-Jumayyil chaired the committee responsible for the revision of the legislative decrees issued in 1982 and 1983. Prime Minister Karami was also present. The meeting was attended by Sa'dallah Sha'ban and other members.

Al-Jumayyil, Speaker al-Husayni Discuss South

NC260742 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpts] President Amin al-Jumayyil last night received Chamber of Deputies' Speaker Husayn al-Husayni on his first traditional visit following his election. The meeting lasted from 1800 to 1945. After the meeting, Speaker al-Husayni said:

[Begin recording] During this meeting we discussed the various current issues by their priority. Foremost among these issues was the issue of the south. Of course when I say the south I mean the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya — that is, all the territories occupied by Israel. There was full agreement on the need to mobilize all our local and Arab resources. Foremost among Arab resources is Syrian support. Syria has not hesitated to make any effort to help liberate the south.

We also discussed a number of other important issues. We hope to assist the executive authority in fulfilling its task by carrying out our role of control over the government, as stipulated in the Constitution and in our parliamentary system, and by providing assistance to the government in fulfilling its difficult task.

On the basis of these concepts, I say that the responsibility is collective. We must all cooperate in shouldering this heavy burden. Our homeland has given us a great deal. The time has come for us to give it what it deserves. [end recording]

Committee on South Meets Under Al-Jumayyil

NC261018 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The south emergency committee convened at the B'abda presidential palace at 0930 today. President Amin Al-Jumayyil presided and Prime Minister Rashid Karami also attended the meeting. The committee's members are: Colonel Jean Nasif, representing the Army command; Dr Jean Ghanim, representing the Lebanse Forces; Dr Ayyub Humayyid, representing the amal Movement; Nabil Karam, representing the National Liberal Party; and Tawfiq Barakat, representing the Progressive Socialist Party.

President Al-Jumayyil will provide the committee with his directives on the need to reach an understanding on everything that pertains to southern affairs, particularly the strengthening of the people's steadfastness in the face of arbitrary Israeli measures.

Karami Meets UN Official on Security, Allocations

NC251625 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami met at Government House today with the Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations for Administrative and Financial Affairs (Pierre Vandi) who was visiting the country to discuss the security conditions facing the UN offices. The head of the UN Information Office in Beirut later stated that the UN assistant secretary general thanked the prime minister for his message yesterday on the occasion of United Nations day and indicated that he had noted an improvement in the security conditions.

The prime minister was officially notified that the UN Development Program allocations for Lebanon over the next 2 years total 50 million Lebanese pounds to be used to finance a variety of development projects.

UN Official Reportedly on Shuttle for Withdrawal

NC260800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami yesterday expressed his satisfaction with the way things are going. In the evening, he was briefed by Ambassador Khalil Makkawi, the acting secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, on the outcome of his meeting with (Jean Claude Aimee), the representative of Brian Urquhart, the assistant UN secretary general, regarding the current contacts for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. Diplomatic sources said that (Aimee) is shuttling among Beirut, Damascus, and Tel Aviv to try to find common ground for talks on agreement of a timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

USSR's Brutents Discusses Soviet Mideast Policy

For two interviews with Karen Brutents, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee by Beirut AL-SAFIR and the clandestine Voice of the Mountain on the USSR's Mideast policy, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 26 October Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT*.

Birri on Relations With Regime, Government Policy

NC260719 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri yesterday received Milhim Karam, chairman of the editors syndicate. During this meeting, Minister Birri affirmed the need to proceed on the basis of the government policy statement. He said: Matters are proceeding well, and I am optimistic about the results. One must not think that all difficulties will be shortly and easily overcome. We are digging through rock to reach our objective. The task is difficult.

Regarding the differences which existed between himself and the regime, he said: To a large extent the differences have ended with regard to liberation, the south, the position toward Israel, and the Army's reassumption of all its responsibilities. Agreement and harmony exists between the president and us on most of these issues.

Differences continue to exist on domestic issues, he said. There are differences regarding internal reforms and the sectarian setup. I believe that in the future Lebanon should have a developed nonsectarian system. Neverthless, Minister Birri said, we are compelled to proceed according to the government policy statement. I again say that I am not pessimistic about the outcome, and we shall work for the good of Lebanon and for the consolidation of its unity and stability.

He said that the Cabinet will discuss on Saturday the question of the appointment of a new governor for the central bank.

Walid Jumblatt Leads PSP Delegation to Bulgaria

For Bulgarian reportage on the visit by a delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon [PSP], led by PSP Chairman Walid Junblatt, see the Bulgaria section of the 26 October Eastern Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Details on Release of Kidnapped AP Employees

NC251422 Paris AFP in English 1342 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Beirut, Oct 25 (AFP) — The four Lebanese employees of the American news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS (AP), who were kidnapped yesterday, were freed today, police said.

The four were handed over to the head of Beirut Information Services, Ayyub Humayyid, a representative of the Amal Shi'ite politico-military movement on Beirut's quadripartite security committee, the sources said. The committee groups representatives of the Army and Lebanon's three main militia — the Christians, Druze and Shi'ites.

Sources close to Amal indicated that the four had been kidnapped by a family which thought that the AP employees, all Lebanese nationals, could be exchanged for a family member who had been kidnapped in East Beirut.

The four are Charles Asi, manager of AP's Beirut office, accountant Nicola Shafkari, radio manager Khazin 'Abbud and Muhyi al-Din al-Habbal, a chauffeur. The four disappeared yesterday in West Beirut.

In attempts to find the men, the AP contacted the police, the Lebanese Army and the two main militias in West Beirut — the Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party.

Defense Minister Meets Algerian Envoy on South

NC251633 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] National Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran received today the Algerian ambassador to Lebanon. The Algerian ambassador was accompanied by the military attache at the Algerian Embassy. They discussed the general conditions prevailing in Lebanon, especially in the south.

Al-Jiyah Port Continues To Function Normally

NC260649 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Statement issued by the Lebanese Forces 5th branch on 25 October]

[Text] Contrary to what has been reiterated by some information media on the closure of Al-Jiyah port, we would like to say that the port continues to function normally and is receiving merchant ships. We request that the information media again ascertain the authenticity of the news concerning Iqlim al-Kharrub before disseminating such news, particularly because many biased rumors are being spread, confusing the situation in this area.

Resistance Denies Palestinians Present in Forces

NC251255 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] In response to statements by Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad regarding the armed resistance against the Israeli occupation in the south, the resistance front has issued a statement which says:

The front would like to call attention to what it has often announced and what has been proven, to the effect that there are no fighters belonging to any Palestinian organization in its ranks. It rejects the presence of any foreign or illegitimate fighter or a fighter that is not sponsored by the Lebanese Government. The resistance front is confined to the communities of the Lebanese people.

The statement concludes: The front's motto and work is liberating the homeland, restoring its sovereignty, and turning the homeland over to the legitimate people of Lebanon, the legitimate Lebanese Army, and the UN forces.

Resistance Executes 'Collaborator', Warns Others

NC252031 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text0) The national resistance front this evening carried out the death sentence on the agent Husayn Asmar, code-named Abu 'Azim al-Shayyah, in the (word indistinct) Mahallat. The front warned all those collaborating with the Israeli occupation forces that they will meet with the same fate.

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Patrols

NC251607 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The national resistance fighters this morning attacked an Israeli patrol along the Al-Qasimiyah-al-Sarafand Road near the Al-Shamsiyah orchard. Rockets and machine guns were used during the attack. The national fighters also carried out a grenade attack on an Israeli patrol at 1000 this morning.

National resistance elements had raided a position of the so-called southern army at Bint Jubayl entrance today. Rockets and machine guns were used during the attack.

On the other hand, Israeli warplanes overflew Sidon and the south, breaking the sound barrier.

Meanwhile, a statement issued by Amal official in the south, Mahmud Faqiy, warned the inhabitants against the Israeli schemes. He called on the inhabitants of the south of all religious affiliations to unify their ranks in order to thwart the Israeli schemes in view of their announced Israeli pullout.

Israel Closes Batir-Jazzin Crossing Point

NC251415 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] One of the terrorist practices which the enemy is carrying out to tighten the seige on the citizens is the closure of roads leading to the south. The occupation forces today closed the Batir-Jazzin crossing point until further notice. They banned movement through this crossing point for vehicles and pedestrians in both directions. They also banned movement over the bridge which links the south with the north. The reasons for this action is not known.

Israeli Forces Reduce Presence in District

NC260612 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] According to reports from the south last night, the Israeli forces have reduced their presence in the [name indistinct] area of Jazzin district. According to these reports, these forces have increased their patrols in Sidon city and searched the (Al-qayya'ah) quarter in the city at 2230 last night. In the meantime, it has been observed that the Israeli forces in Tallat Mar Ilyas have been put on alert. The reasons are unknown.

RFL Says Syrian Forces in Al-Biqa' on Alert

NC251214 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Reports from Al-Biqa' indicate that the Syrian forces in western Al-Biqa' have been placed on a state of alert since last night, particularly on the frontlines facing the Israeli forces. Syrian trucks have unloaded hardware, which was later distributed among the troops. The reports add that the Syrians have set up field hospitals in 'Anjar, (Ankar), and [name indistinct].

PSP Radio Reports Shelling, Tense Security Situation

NC252039 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 2000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The residential areas of 'Alayh came under 120 mm artillery fire at 2105 today from the army and Phalangist militias' positions. The security situation in the Suq al-Gharb frontlines continues to be tense because of the repeated aggression by the army.

Army Positions Attacked in Mountain

NC260640 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Junblatt's followers exacerbated the security situation in the mountain area last night. They escalated their attacks against Lebanese Army positions in Dahr al-Wahsh. Shells fired by Junblatt's followers and Palestinians landed in Al-Kahhalah, 'Arayya, Bsaba, and Bsus where some houses were damaged. The intensity of the attacks eased at approximately 1900 after a third cease-fire, which was announced at 1830. However, bursts of sniper fire continued on Dahr al-Wahsh and [word indistinct]. Three shells fell at approximately 2100 on [words indistinct].

In West Beirut, an explosive device went off at dawn today in a restaurant opposite the Al-Hamra' cinema, causing a fire which destroyed the restaurant's contents.

Communist Party Sets up New Secret Cells in Tripoli

NC251355 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Reports from the north indicate that the Communist Party has established a number of clandestine cells in Tripoli quarters, specifically in Al-Mina', led by Mahmud al-Wawi. This new move by the party aims at regaining the positions that the party lost 4 months ago when it suffered a blow by the Islamic Unification Movement gunmen.

In a similar movement, the Communist Action Organization is again active in the Al-Qubbah quarter, led by 'Abd al-Fattah Suq.

Al-Asad Receives Iraqi Front Delegation

JN251332 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] At 1330 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation of the Iraqi National Democratic Front comprising Mas'ud Barzani, secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Front; Rasul Mamandah, secretary general of the Kurdish Socialist Party; and Fakhri Karim, member of the Iraqi Communist Party Political Bureau. The talks dealt with the developments in the region and the situation in the Iraqi arena.

Mashariqah Confers With Soviet Ambassador

JN251210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah received Soviet Ambassador in Damascus Feliks Nikolayevich Fedotov today. The talks revolved around the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries, ways to strengthen them, and issues of common interest.

Ba'th Party's Al-Ahmar Confers With USSR's Brutents

JN251914 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has received Comrade Karen Brutents, deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee, and the delegation accompanying him. The talks dealt with the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries.

Comrade al-Ahmar expressed the Ba'th Party Command's satisfaction with the growth and continuing development of these relations, which serve the common objectives of the two parties and the interests of the two friendly countries. He said that President Hafiz al-Asad's recent visit to the USSR constituted a new turning point in reinforcing and entrenching cooperation, and produced positive results in all fields.

Comrade Brutents expressed his pleasure with the meeting, and the Soviet leadership's satisfaction with the results of President Hafiz al-Asad's visit — important results reflected in the relations between the two countries and parties. He affirmed the USSR's firm, principled stand in supporting Syria against U.S. imperialist designs and Israeli aggression.

The discussions also dealt with the measures being taken and the preparations being made by the leaders of the two parties to prepare the cooperation agreement between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU for 1985 and 1986. This agreement is expected to be signed before the end of this year.

Libyan People's Congress Official Departs

JN251221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] 'Ali Bilkhayr, deputy general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress, left Damascus today after a 5-day visit to Syria. During the visit, he met with 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, and Vice President Zuhayr Mashariqah. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by National Command member Comrade Mut'ib Shannan and a number of National Command comrades.

Ambassador Delivers Message From YAR President

JN251333 Damascus Domestice Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received YAR Ambassador 'Abdallah Husayn Barakat this afternoon. The ambassador delivered a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

Khaddam Returns From Libya, Algeria

JN260650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam returned to Damascus last night following a 2-day tour of Libya and Algeria. During this tour, he met with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution; and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

He held talks with them on viewpoints concerning the situation in the region, the potential of this situation from all aspects, and the means of strengthening the pan-Arab line against U.S. imperialist and Zionist plans.

Khaddam made the following statement to journalists before leaving Algeria: Within the framework of the special relations between the two countries and two presidents, Hafiz al-Asad and Chadli Bendjedid, President Chadli Bendjedid received me in the presence of brother Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Viewpoints were exchanged on the current developments in the region, the Arab situation, and the Arab-Israeli conflict. A review was also made of ways to strengthen the Arab stand against the attempts to achieve imperialist-Zionist hegemony over the region and to force Arab surrender.

Viewpoints were in agreement on the issues that were discussed. I conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid the greetings of his brother President Hafiz al-Asad and also his views on the issues discussed. President Chadli Bendjedid asked me to convey his greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and his views. As I pointed out, the viewpoints of the two countries on the issues were in agreement.

Palestinian Official Criticizes 'Arafat's Moves

JN251857 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front Political Bureau, has asserted that Yasir 'Arafat's attempts to convene the PNC during the current circumstances in Amman are in response to repeated Jordanian and Egyptian requests to provide a Palestinian cover for the capitulationist step that King Husayn's regime is going to adopt after the U.S. elections — a step based on the Camp David accords and the liquidatory Reagan plan.

He pointed out that the repeated calls for convening the PNC before a comprehensive national agreement is achieved will result in dividing the PLO. This will be in harmony with the hostile plots aimed at aborting the Palestinian national struggle and the PLO's political role as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab Palestinian people. In a statement today, 'Abd al-Majid called on the Palestinian national forces and the national and democratic alliances to take immediate action to confront the capitulationist policy that the deviationist right, headed by 'Arafat, is adopting.

TISHRIN on Not Submitting to Blackmail in Lebanon

JN260858 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 26 Oct (SANA) — *TISHRIN* says: The Zionist withdrawal from Lebanon is an Israeli demand. This is due to the eroding economic crisis in the Zionist entity and the escalating Lebanese nationalist resistance operations in southern Lebanon. In today's editorial under the headlines "The Fallen Blackmail," *TISHRIN* adds: In exchange for this withdrawal, the Israeli enemy's leaders are trying to blackmail Lebanon and Syria through their demands and conditions. They call on Lebanon to enter into direct negotiations and to relinquish part of its sovereignty in the interest of Israel's militias; and they ask Syria for guarantees for the security of the Galilee. The Israeli leaders realize that these conditions are rejected, because they harm Lebanon's independence and restrict Syria's moves.

TISHRIN adds: When the Zionists ask for guarantees and arrangements, and when the Americans support these demands, the purpose is to blackmail Syria and Lebanon and achieve gains that will encourage other involved parties, such as 'Arafat and Husayn, to enter into settlement and negotiation and establish a new front against the national course that opposes Camp David.

TISHRIN asserts that the Zionists and Americans realize before anyone else that peace in the Galilee would be guaranteed by a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal and by leaving the Lebanese to run their affairs and solve their problems by themselves. It would also be guaranteed by a complete recognition of the Palestinian people's rights and by Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967.

Concluding, *TISHRIN* says: U.S. and Israeli rejection of the international conference and of the United Nations' role and resolutions assert the aggressive alliance's determination to continue with the scheme to the end. The results will not be as the conspirators expect. Syria and Lebanon will not submit to blackmail. The Zionists cannot undermine Arab solidarity through the Jordanian gate. The only option the United States and Israel have is to recognize Arab rights and withdraw from Lebanon and the occupied territories. Thus, wagering on the 'Arafat-Husayn card is no more than a wager on a dead card.

U.S. Mediation Sought for Talks With Syria

TA260627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] A draft resolution to continue contacts with the United States and pursue the possibility of U.S. mediation between Israel and Syria for arrangements in Lebanon will be submitted in the Cabinet session on 28 October. At the same time, the draft says, an attempt should be made to begin talks between IDF officers and officers of the Lebanese Army under UNIFIL auspices on security arrangements in southern Lebanon. Minister Ari'el Sharon is the only one to object to the talks taking place under UNIFIL auspices. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that senior ministers in the government believe that should there be no results from a U.S. move, the Cabinet will meet to discuss a different policy on Lebanon.

Details of Draft Resolution

TA260702 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The Cabinet will discuss its policy on Lebanon at its upcoming weekly session on 28 October. Defense Minister Rabin will submit to the ministers a draft resolution outlining Israel's imminent course of action. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports on the policy worked out by the government in anticipation of the Cabinet session:

The draft resolution which will be submitted to the ministers next Sunday is a summary of the policy worked out by decisionmakers in Jerusalem, which reflects the special circumstance of the national unity government of expressing the wish to do something about pulling the IDF out of Lebanon. The following are the basic points of the proposal to be submitted to the ministers:

Israel will continue to examine possibilities of coming to a political understanding with Syria on the arrangements in Lebanon, with the assistance of the United States. Jerusalem's stand on the arrangement is that Syria will not expand the territory under its control and will prevent the infiltration of terrorists to the south. Contacts to bring about negotiations between IDF officers and officers of the Lebanese Army under UN or UNIFIL auspices on arrangements in southern Lebanon will continue. Israel reiterates its refusal to hold negotiations through the Armistice Commission, but is prepared to allow the UN to chair the meetings between the officers. If these contacts do not produce results within a reasonable period of time, the length of which is not defined in the government's draft resolution, the government will review its Lebanese policy.

Inner Cabinet on Rabin Withdrawal Plans

TA251620 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1705 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The political Inner Cabinet discussed Defense Minister Rabin's plan to withdraw the IDF from Lebanon and reach a military-political arrangement in the area. The session was also attended by the chief of staff and senior IDF officers. Our correspondent Ilana Dayan reports that next Sunday the Cabinet will discuss the draft resolution adopted by the Inner Cabinet. Next week Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will arrive in Israel to discuss the possibility of U.S. mediation between Israel and Syria, in order to reach an agreement that will prevent the Syrians and terrorists from entering territory evacuated by the IDF. Our correspondent reports, however, that Jerusalem believes it will not be possible to start serious discussions on U.S. mediation before the U.S. election.

Rabin Views Ways To Deal With Lebanese Problem

TA260609 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said this evening that the Lebanese front is Israel's major current problem and should be tackled in a manner which combines a military and a political solution, while disregarding unnecessary legalistic and formal elements. According to Rabin, the question of where, with whom, and under whose auspices we will meet is of no importance — only the result matters. We should follow an indirect course as well, but should do so with confidence in our strength and with a clear and sober definition of our goals and of what can be achieved under the existing circumstances. Without this, we will continue to sink in the Lebanese quagmire, the defense minister said in a lecture on Israel's security in 1984 during a memorial service marking the 3rd anniversary of Dayan's death.

Rabin noted that we should tread the path which was followed by people of the centrist school of thought which Dayan helped shape. This school preaches that it is impossible to achieve everything at once, but that things can be obtained through a gradual, historical process which combines bolstering the economy, society, and security.

Peres Receives Envoys; Discusses Syria, Lebanon

TA251551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres this afternoon received in his office the 40 ambassadors and charges d'affaires of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Israel. Mr Peres told his guests that when he took office, he thought there was nothing more complicated than the political issues; now, however, it is clear to him that nothing is more complicated than our economic situation. Here is a report by our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami from the prime minister's office:

[Begin recording] [Ben-'Ami] Syria will not be doing anyone a favor when it agrees to begin negotiations with Israel on an arrangement in Lebanon, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said in response to a question by the Australian charge d'affaires. The Syrians, too, would benefit from such an agreement because it would lead to peace for the Galilee, peace for Beirut, and peace for Damascus. The problem is not to find a partner for negotiations; the main problem is to find an opening position acceptable to both parties, but with sufficient leeway for negotiations.

[Peres — in English] The problem really is how to create an opening position. There is no chance that each or any of the parties, which may be an eligible partner for the peace process, will or may agree to a proposal done by somebody else.

[Ben-'Ami] The Canadian ambassador asked the prime minister whether there is anything new regarding the invitation to Jordan to enter talks with Israel. The prime minister replied that there is evidently a problem of credibility.

[Peres — in English] How really to enable Jordan to understand that we are sincere in our wish to open a negotiation without prior conditions and also, by not being over-demanding, mainly to build a peace that can be achieved in stages, not necessarily in one junp with a magic solution to all the problems.

[Ben-'Ami translates the above and continues] The dean of the diplomatic corps, U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, who extended his best wishes to the prime minister, asked about the economic problem which the prime minister and his colleagues are busy with. This is what Shim'on Peres replied:

[Peres — in English] The problem is that the inflation has built a sea, and we are trying to build a ship. Unfortunately, the sea is greater and more wavy than the ship that we are building. [end recording]

Further Comments on Syria, Economy

TA252040 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The prime minister has said that past experience has shown that at the opening of any negotiations, Damascus has rejected Israel's proposals and then suddenly, at a certain point in the contacts, given its consent to principles it had initially turned down.

Mr Peres hosted the heads of foreign diplomatic missions in his office this morning, telling them that Syria's opening position regarding a settlement in Lebanon may change.

Alluding to Israel's current economic problems, Mr Peres joked that he has discovered that quite a bit of diplomacy is necessary in the negotiations with the Histadrut and the employers.

[Begin Peres videotape — in English] I myself thought for a long while that the political world is extremely complicated. Now I am becoming a student of the economy, and I found that economic problems are even more complicated than the political ones. [end videotape]

Asked by one of the diplomats whether he is disappointed with Syria's reaction to the IDF's plans to withdraw from Lebanon, the prime minister said he is not disappointed because Israel does not entertain any exaggerated expectations in this sphere.

A modest cocktail party followed, with the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv taking advantage of the occasion to tell Mr Peres about an interview President Mubarak gave regarding future Israeli-Egyptian relations. Mr Basyuni himself has recently met with the prime minister numerous times on this issue.

Basyuni: Mubarak Would Meet

TA261038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that he does not object in principle to meeting with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, but he believes that such a meeting should take place only after Israel takes a positive course of action, as he puts it. In an interview in the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*, Mubarak claimed that Arab countries which sing belligerent tunes on retrieving Palestine told Egypt that war is not the best solution. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a remarks that Muhammad Basyuni, the Egyptian charge d'affaires to Israel, yesterday informed Peres of the contents of the interview, during the latter's meeting with the heads of the diplomatic corps in Israel.

Histadrut, Manufacturers on Package Deal Talks

TA251631 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Histadrut Central Committee is prepared to support a package deal only if it involves a total freeze on profits, prices, and wages in the economy. The Histadrut is not prepared to support a less comprehensive deal that does not involve a complete freeze. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that after the committee meeting, Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar said that a package deal means that neither the government, salaried workers, nor the manufacturers would receive anything beyond what is due to them. He emphasized once again that such a deal should be signed for a 3-month period.

Eli Hurvitz, the president of the Manufacturers Association, believes that such a deal should be signed because the alternative is worse, first and foremost for the workers. However, he emphasized that a package deal should not be accepted regardless of the cost. He believes that the proposed deal will put the burden on manufacturers and salaried workers.

After the Histadrut Central Committee meeting, Yisra'el Qeysar conferred with the president of the Manufacturers Association. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the results of that meeting will determine the date for another meeting between representatives of the government, the Histadrut, and the employers to continue discussions on a package deal.

Talks End; No Agreement

TA252106 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The meeting between Histadrut leaders and the coordinating office of the economic organizations, at which the two sides coordinated their positions in the continuing negotiations on an economic package deal, ended at the Histadrut building in Tel Aviv a short while ago. Our correspondent Moshe Nestelbaum reports that no decisions were made at the meeting.

The Histadrut representatives again said they will agree to a package deal only if a total freeze is imposed on prices, taxes, and wages. The manufacturers representatives explained to the Histadrut leaders what such a freeze would mean for Israel's industry. The Finance Ministry director general, Dr 'Imanu'el Sharon, also took part in the meeting; he was asked if the freeze on prices can be implemented in a practical way. Before leaving the Histadrut building, Histadrut Secretary General Yisra'el Qeysar told our correspondent it is not yet clear when the negotiations over the package deal will be resumed.

Electricity Rates To Increase by 30 Percent

TA251419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Electricity bills will go up 30 percent retroactive to 24 September. This decision was approved by the Knesset Finance Committee. Our correspondent Tzahi Noga reports that 10 committee members voted for the proposal, with 7 opposed.

Shamir: Likud Uncomfortable in Unity Government

TA260705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir charges that the Histadrut prefers party interests over the good of the country. Speaking at a Likud gathering in Hadera, Shamir said that the Likud is making concessions on various subjects in the Cabinet and is uncomfortable in the unity government. He went on: We will take part in the national unity government until it solves the serious economic problems. Shamir noted the fact that the national unity government has not cancelled the ideological differences between Labor and the Likud over the economy; one favoring a free system, while the other, he said, backs monopolies and socialism.

Knesset Member Blasts Remarks

TA260902 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0820 GMT 26 Oct 84

["Following is an Announcement by the Labor Party" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 26 Oct (ITIM) — "Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks in Hadera last night prove that the Herut Party is trying to enjoy the best of both worlds: It participates in the government on the one hand, and it attacks the government's attempts to mend the failures of 7 years of Likud government on the other." This was how Knesset Member [MK] Mikha'el Harish, a candidate for the Labor Party chairmanship, reacted to Yitzhaq Shamir's remarks in Hadera last night. He added: "Whereas Shim'on Peres is working day and night to arrive at a socioeconomic policy in coordination with the Histadrut, the Herut leaders Shamir, Sharon, and Levi exploit all rostrums to condemn the government and the Histadrut."

On Shamir's attack against the Histadrut, MK Harish said: "The Herut leaders probably do not understand the meaning of representing workers. Whereas Histadrut Secretary General MK Yisra'el Qeysar is making strenuous efforts to solve the economic problems while trying to prevent harming salaried employees, the Herut leaders allow themselves to attack the Histadrut.

"The Herut is acting only out of electoral motives, and is trying to score points by force and through demagoguery in anticipation of early Histadrut elections, while causing ferment among the workers," MK Harish concluded.

Shamir on Importance of Free Trade Zone

TA250732 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
25 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] The establishment of a free-trade zone with the U.S. is particularly important as Israel now pays dollars for most imports but gets weaker European currencies for its imports, Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzaq Shamir told a delegation of Los Angeles businessmen yesterday.

The businessmen, all but two of whom are visiting Israel for the first time and some of whom represent companies with business interests in Israel, met Shamir in his office in the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem. The delegation's visit is part of efforts to encourage American investments in Israel, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Shamir told the businessmen that both investments in industry and setting up a free-trade zone would help Israel face its economic dilemma of fighting inflation while not creating unemployment, the spokesman said.

Shamir added that Spain's entry into the Common Market also made the Israel-U.S. free-trade zone important. Spain's joining the market is expected to hurt Israel's trade in Europe.

The businessmen told Shamir that there is support in California for the free-trade agreement and that buyers are already organizing to visit Israel to see what deals they can make here. Turning to foreign policy, Shamir told the visitors that Israel could not rely on UNIFIL to guard its northern border.

Israel wants to set up security arrangements with local forces in Lebanon, with the agreement of the Lebanese and Syrian governments, Shamir said. But he did not rule out a role for UNIFIL within any security arrangements in south Lebanon.

Arens Departs for South Africa 25 Oct

TA250705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0642 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Minister Moshe Arens left for Johannesburg this morning. The purpose of the former defense minister's visit to South Africa was not stated. ITIM notes that the South African foreign minister is expected to arrive in Israel in about 2 weeks.

UK Willing To Send Forces to South Lebanon

TA251829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1725 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] If asked to do so, Britain is willing to send Army units to southern Lebanon following an IDF withdrawal from there. This report has been leaked from British Foreign Office circles on the eve of the visit to Israel by the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs. Our foreign news editor Gid'on Remez says this may not be the only surprise.

[Begin recording] Official sources in London said that if Britain is asked to do so, it may send British soldiers to fill the vacuum left by the IDF after its withdrawal from southern Lebanon. Israeli observers paid particular attention to the clear mention of southern Lebanon in the British proposal. British sources noted the readiness to send a British force, without mentioning the European Community's framework. The European Community, it is said in London, will not launch a new Middle East initiative soon nor will Britain do so. However, Britain will be prepared to promote a U.S. initiative which is expected shortly after the U.S. election.

Jerusalem is anticipating Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit as another move in the development of an improved dialogue with London, a process that began about a year ago with the visit of British Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Richard Luce. At the time, Luce also tried to meet with notables from the territories, including deposed mayors, in the British Consulate in Jerusalem. The authorities then prevented them from holding a meeting. London today repeated Howe's intention to pay a private visit to the British Consulate and to talk with prominent Palestinians there.

The British Embassy in Tel Aviv stated its confidence that there will be no problems this time, and that the Israeli authorities are aware of this intention. The British Embassy did not mention which Palestinians are involved; according to the embassy, the list of notables is not complete yet. The Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that no list has reached the ministry. The Defense Ministry's adviser on communications and information said that the ministry will approve anything approved by the Foreign Ministry. However, as I was told in Jerusalem, if Sir Geoffrey Howe makes a point of meeting with those whose movements have already been restricted for security reasons and if this may enhance their prestige or prove harmful to law and order, the British secretary may be faced with a problem. As it is doubtful that the secretary will want to put a damper on the visit, it is to be hoped that this question will remain hypothetical. [end recording]

UK's Howe on Mideast Issues

TA252019 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1923 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, will arrive in Israel on Sunday. He will meet with the prime minister and the vice prime minister, and will tour the country. Israel Broadcasting Authority correspondent Mikha'el Almaz interviewed Sir Geoffrey in London this morning. He asked the British Secretary if Britain will agree to return its soldiers to Lebanon to help establish new arrangements there.

[Begin videotape — in English] [Howe] If that were to come up in the UNIFIL context, obviously we will consider it. But I am certain we will be anxious to do what we have been doing so far, in encouraging people to recognize the helpful part that a UNIFIL enlargement could perhaps play there.

[Almaz] There has been a lot of talk about new initiatives, new peace initiatives or old peace initiatives renewed. What is the British position at the moment regarding initiatives?

[Howe] Well, when I spoke a week or two ago to the Conservative friends of Israel, I explained opposition in simple terms. We obviously would like very much to see the prospects of peace being advanced. We would like to see Israel's right to security being acknowledged and the conditions and changes taking place that would allow that to happen. We welcome, therefore, President Reagan's reassertion of his intention to follow up his own initiative and we hope very much that that would be carried forward after the presidential elections. I think that's the main initiative that is the strongest runner at the moment. The Soviet Union has made proposals as you know, of a wider kind, based on a conference. We don't think that's really got any engine in it, comparable to that which an American initiative might have. As far as the European Community is concerned, we don't have an initiative on the table. We have a clear position which I have tried to describe. We certainly would like to see any sensible progress that can be made to solving this long outstanding problem which continues to affect the security and sense of security that Israel has got. [end videotape]

Dutch Delegation Notes Mideast Views on UNIFIL

PM251543 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 20 Oct 84 p 1

[Eddo Rosenthal dispatch: "Syria, Lebanon and Israel in Favor of Greater UNIFIL Role"]

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv — At the presnt moment the UNIFIL forces in southern Lebanon are of little significance, but great value is nevertheless attached to the role this UN peacekeeping force could have in the framework of a new agreement among Israel, Lebanon, and Syria. That is the message which a five-man delegation from the Netherlands Second Chamber Standing Defense Committee received in the three countries involved. Throughout their 2-week trip the situation in southern Lebanon was at the top of the agenda. Delegation leader Harry van den Bergh (Labor Party) said at a press conference in Tel Aviv yesterday that it emerged from the talks that all three countries give an important role to the UNIFIL in a new arrangement for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. All three countries had also advocated a larger Netherlands presence in UNIFIL.

Bar-Lev Proposes Closing Lebanese Border

TA260742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev says the international border with Lebanon should be closed. He said weapons, criminals, and tons of drugs cross the border, and these feed crime in Israel. Bar-Lev said Israel has become a transfer station for Lebanese hashish. From here it is sent to all parts of the world.

IDF Releases 35 Ansar Camp Shi'ite Detainees

TA251803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The IDF today released 35 detainees from the Ansar camp. Most of those released are Shi'ites from Tyre, Sidon, and Al-Nabatiyah. The release was requested by General Lahd. The background for this, so Hayim Hecht reports, is the continued attempts at rapprochement with the Shi'ites.

[Begin recording] Gen Lahd indeed requested this, but the request itself was formulated by the officers of the IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon. Brigadier General Ilia, the commander of the liaison unit — so the official announcement stated today — accepted Gen Lahd's recommendation.

The IDF continuously cultivates the delicate texture of relations with the Shi'ites in southern Lebanon. Even if UNIFIL, the army of southern Lebanon, the Syrians, and the Lebanese Army all harmoniously cooperate to guarantee peace in the Galilee, it is clear that if the leaders of the Shi'ites in the south scheme against us, Katyushas will surely land in the Galilee panhandle.

There is no intention to turn the Shi'ites into sympathizers of Zion, Brig Gen Ilia says; the contacts with them are based on their instinct for survival, which leads them to cooperate with us. As far as this is concerned, Gen Lahd is the embodiment of Israel.

Beyond this principle, the contacts with Shi'ite village leaders, clergymen, and Amal commanders are characterized by the carrot and stick policy. Searches for collaborators are uncompromising — the detentions at night, the interrogations, the demolition of houses, and the curfews — all these represent the power of the stick to the Shi'ites.

The carrot is represented in the release of detainees from the Ansar camp. The release is presented as a gesture by Gen Lahd. The Lebanese press today is full of horror stories about IDF detention camps in southern Lebanon; torture chambers and beatings by the Shin Bet are fully described. News agencies report that 950 terrorists, most of the Shi'ites, are now being held in the Ansar camp. It is said in the IDF that the International Red Cross visits the detainees in the camps regularly. The meetings of the detainees with the international organization's personnel are conducted without the presence of IDF officers, and so far, it is emphasized in the IDF, no complaints have been filed with us. [end recording]

Lubrani Comments

TA251605 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The Druze soldiers of the army of southern Lebanon who took part in the Suhmur massacre were not brought to trial but are in custody in the village of Hasbayya. A senior military source told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that following a peace-making ceremony between the Druze and the Shi'ites, it is impossible to make the suspects in the massacre pay for what they did, and even if they were tried they would probably receive a relatively light sentence.

Knesset Member [MK] Yosi Sarid of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee is protesting that those responsible for the massacre have not been brought to trial. He said that General Antoine Lahd would not have dared to act as if neither justice nor judges existed had he not enjoyed the support of the IDF liaison unit in Lebanon under the command of Brigadier General Ilia. He also expressed surprise at the release this morning [as heard] of 35 Ansar detainees at the request of Gen Lahd.

The coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, told our correspondent that this was done so that the general would feel that he has an attentive ear in the Israeli defense establishment. He also noted that as the released Ansar suspects were not caught red-handed, hard evidence against them was lacking.

IDF Eases North-South Crossing for Lebanese

TA251850 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1810 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 25 Oct (ITIM) — The IDF's liaison unit in Lebanon has recently managed to introduce a lengthy series of measures intended to make life easier for southern Lebanese residents, particularly merchants.

The area set aside for unloading goods at the Batir al-Shuf crossing has been expanded to accomodate 10 trucks instead of the 6 it could previously accomodate. The liaison unit also took care to issue 80 permits for merchants who market vital goods to the south, so that they will not have to unload their trucks and load the merchandise on other trucks near the crossing point, as was the case previously. Now they are able to drive the same truck from the north to the south and vice versa.

The ITIM correspondent has learned that the IDF's liaison unit intends to initiate further measures to make things easier, provided that the local inhabitants prove their sympathy for the IDF by not collaborating with the terrorist organizations.

IDF Allows UNRWA Undelayed Border Crossing

TA260946 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0934 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] As of today the IDF is allowing UNRWA vehicles to move freely from southern to northern Lebanon without being delayed at the border crossings over the Al-Awwali river. In this context, our correspondent reports that the head of UNRWA in Lebanon asked the IDF to enable Palestinian students living in southern Lebanon to travel abroad for studies.

Prime Minister To Visit France 5-7 Dec

TA251416 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister will visit France from 5 to 7 December. He will go to Paris at the invitation of his counterpart, Laurent Fabius, and will confer with, among others, President Mitterrand, administration leaders, and leaders of the French Jewish community.

Trip Will Improve Ties

TA252059 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2000 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] French Premier Laurent Fabius has declared that his government is determined to improve relations with Israel, and he anticipates that Shim'on Peres' upcoming visit to Paris will contribute to this. Fabius said this in a meeting with the president of the Jewish Organizations Council in France.

Prime Minister Peres is expected to arrive in France at the beginning of December for a 3-day visit for talks with Premier Fabius and President Mitterrand.

Arab Mayoral Candidates Await Jordan's Approval

TA252058 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The appointment of Arab mayors in the territories is being delayed because a number of candidates are making their consent to serve conditional on receiving the go-ahead from Jordan. Our correspondent Gil Sadan reports that the mayoral candidate for Nabulus is businessman (Basil Kin'an). Although he is close to Jordan, he has not yet received Amman's approval to present officially his candidacy for the position.

Despite the delays, our correspondent reports that rumors have recently increased in Judaea and Samaria towns about the impending appointment of Arab notables to lead municipalities now run by Israeli military government officers.

Jordanian Option Impossible Without PLO

TA261030 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew
26 Oct 84 p 8

[Pinhas 'Inbari commentary: "There Is No Jordanian Option Without the PLO"]

[Text] The new policy which members of the Labor wing of the unity government are trying to introduce in the territories does not involve the territories alone. It has a great influence on the entire political process and, from this viewpoint, the Likud members are right in claiming that the term "improving the inhabitants' quality of life" is nothing but a cover for humanitarian-social moves of political significance.

The term "improving the quality of life of the inhabitants" was coined by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz following Israel's and Jordan's refusal to enter the political program under the wings of the Reagan plan. Since the U.S. interest in a solution to the Palestinian problem is political, not philanthropic, the U.S. State Department decided to bypass Israeli and Jordanian opposition and proceed independently with initial moves in the territories; that is, direct U.S. involvement under cover of economic plans.

During the Likud's period in power, the Arab West Bank suffered from overt supervision over development, in contrast to the Judaea and Samaria of the settlers. The development of Judaea and Samaria was aimed at bringing the territories closer, economically, to the day of their annexation by Israel. Thus, for instance, the electricity grid's development plans connected both settlements and, by force, the Arab towns and villages to Israel's electricity grid. Large funds were invested in the development of a new road network in the West Bank. A superficial glance at the map of the new roads shows that it was not intended to serve the Arab residents, but to tighten the geographical link between Judaea and Samaria and Israel. This is because the Arab population needs a king's highway that would link Janin, Nabulus, Ramallah, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and Hebron, while the roads that have been laid link Kfar Sava to the "5-minute" settlements and proceed to the Jordan Rift Valley settlement strip.

The American intention was to make up for the lag in the development of the Arab West Bank, not only to improve the general atmosphere and erase the sense of inferiority in order for the Arab inhabitants to be more prepared to participate in the politicalprocess, but to underline again the Arab Palestinian character of the territories in general. Improving the atmosphere in the territories was aimed at creating the background for the emergence of Palestinian figures from the territories and their joining the political process. From the practical viewpoint, the Reagan plan foresees a solution to the Palestinian problem in the territories under the auspices of Jordan. Here is the meeting point between the Reagan plan and Shim'on Peres' Jordanian option. And indeed, the Labor wing in the unity government immediately adopted Secretary of State Shultz' aid plan, including the title: "Improving the Quality of Life of the Inhabitants."

Because this is a question of a solution to the Palestinian problem under the auspices of Jordan, it is natural that those figures whose emergence is being promoted are those we are accustomed to calling "supporters of Jordan." In this regard there is a fear that today's Labor ministers, after a 7-year hiatus from rule, are not quite clear about the genuine meaning of the old term "supporters of Jordan." Over the past 7 years there has been a process that has overturned all the old terms. What was called the "Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue" has made much progress, and today Jordan and the PLO are in one political camp preparing for a joint entry into the political process. It is true that there are still power struggles among them in the West Bank. However, these cannot be defined as power struggles between two hostile forces, but rather as a struggle over improving positions within the same camp, as occurs in all parties.

The real enemy of both Jordan and the PLO is Syria, and accordingly, the real struggle in the territories is also between the Jordanian-PLO camp on one hand, and the camp of Syrian supporters on the other. This is taking the initial form of an attempt to appoint a mayor who is a "Jordan supporter" in Nabulus. This man had been given early approval by both Jordan and the PLO to open a dialogue with the Labor Party while it was still in the opposition. He has now returned to Nabulus from consultations in Amman without the approval in his pocket, after it was explained to him that Jordan had not completed its consultations with the PLO. When people say "PLO supporters," the reference is not to what the average Israeli might believe to mean the militant, radical wing of the Palestinians, which is not prepared for compromises with Israel.

Members of the Labor Party, when they were in the opposition, discovered that those people who were willing to be partners in a dialogue with them were actually those defined as PLO supporters. Last month there were two political statements which Israel, disturbed by the economic and Lebanese mires, did not notice at all. The *AL-FAJR* editor from the PLO wing of the Jordanian-PLO camp called on the Palestine National Council to recognize Israel clearly — that is, to adopt the principle of the partition of Eretz Yisra'el into an Israeli and a Palestinian state. Not long afterward the *AL-QUDS* newspaper, which gives expression to the Jordanian wing, decided unambiguously that the Palestinian Charter was by no means a sacred Koran that cannot be changed.

This is not the first time that important moves in the PLO find their first expression in the territories. These two statements can certainly be the first sign of a line that will guide the deliberations of the upcoming National Council meeting; this may also be the reason for the opposition of Syria and its supporters convening the council.

Accordingly, when the PLO's National Council meets, nobody in Israel should be surprised that many of the young people will be those who up to now have been called "Jordanian supporters."

The unity government is not the suitable framework for encouraging the advance of people of this type. The Likud ministers have not yet digested the decision to establish a bank in Nabulus and they will certainly not permit Israel to allow young people from the territories to attend the council in order to reinforce the trends of the political process into which Yasir 'Arafat now wants to be incorporated. Whether a way is found to incorporate representatives of the territories in the National Council or not, the left wing of the unity government must know that the PLO has a role in any political process. A confrontation with this problem can be postponed, but cannot be blotted out. There is no Jordanian option today without the PLO.

Jewish-Arab Group Denies Plans for Arab Bank

TA260941 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 26 Oct 84 p 3

[Walter Ruby report from New York]

[Text] New York — Prof Stephen Cohen, spokesman for the Business Group for Middle East Peace and Development — a joint Jewish-Arab American body formed to find ways to improve the quality of life for Arabs in the Israel-administered areas — said yesterday that news stories reporting the group is planning to set up an Arab development bank in Judaea and Samaria are "totally garbled."

According to Cohen, who is director of the Institute for Middle East Peace and Development at the City University of New York, "This whole thing about our wanting to set up an Arab development bank is a figment of someone's imagination. Shim'on Peres said when he was in the U.S. that the Israeli Government is considering that idea, but that has absolutely nothing to do with our group."

Asked what kind of projects the group has suggested be implemented in the areas, Cohen replied: "We are still very much in the discussion stage, and are still exchanging ideas...As this is a business group, we intend to follow a business-like approach, and announce our plans when we are ready to go. We don't intend to talk before we do anything."

Cohen denied that the group is trying to create an infrastructure among the Arabs in the areas to further the process of separating them from Israel. "That is entirely outside the range of what we have considered. This is in no way a political group, but a humanitarian group including businessmen from Jewish and Arab backgrounds, who are seeking to build cooperation and attempting to solve some problems that exist in the West Bank in areas like unemployment and public health."

Cohen was asked about comments by Tehiya leader Yuval Ne'eman that Arab institutions set up in Judaea and Samaria by the group could lead to Arab sovereignty. He answered: "That is ridiculous. Does that mean that if you want to build a hospital in the Bronx, that you therefore want the black population there to split away and form a separate republic?"

Cohen, who is said to have close ties to Butrus Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, and other Egyptian figures, would not respond to a question about whether the Egyptian Government had been consulted. He only repeated that the group consulted with all governments relevant to the project.

Cohen refused to name participants in the business group, saying rumours about the Arab and Jewish businessmen involved "have become something of a joke because they are so inaccurate."

Asked why the group was maintaining an air of secrecy about the identity of its members and about is plans, Cohen replied: "It is not a question of secrecy, but simply good business practices."

He was asked whether the public did not have a right to know about the activities of a group of millionaires who may have an important impact on the Middle East situation. Cohen answered: "It is unfair to characterize this as a shadowy group of millionaires. Would, for example, a group involved in planning a major development project on 42nd Street go to the press with their plans before getting approval (from the city) to implement the project?"

Cohen added: "We are trying very hard not to become another political actor on the scene, but want instead to do something practical to improve the situation."

Asked whether the activities of the group had not already become highly politicized given the press coverage as well as the negative reaction to its activities by figures like Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Ne'eman, and the seeming support of the U.S. State Department and Prime Minister Peres, Cohen only would say: "I believe that the publicity about this will die down, and we will be able to get down to business."

Further Reportage on Meeting of Frontline States, Kenya

Ministers Criticize RSA Raids

MB251236 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Heads of state of Frontline States and Kenya have strongly condemned a new wave of vicious attacks in the black townships of South Africa by the country's military forces and urged the international community to urgently step in.

In a statement released this morning, the heads of state of the Frontline States and Kenya, who were in the country to attend the tripartite independence celebrations, which ended yesterday, noted with regret that whole black residential areas in South Africa have been sealed off by thousands of South African troops armed with assault rifles and waging brutalities against black people. They called on the international community to respond to this new display of brutality by demonstrating to the racist regime that the consequences of apartheid are unacceptable and cannot be tolerated.

The Frontliners and Kenya also unanimously agreed last night that the forthcoming OAU meeting be held as scheduled in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. The leaders, who managed to exchange views on the situation in the region and discussed South African issues, expressed the need for the OAU to meet so that outstanding problems are discussed.

President Kaunda's press assistant, (Miro Mapunabantu), said the Frontline presidents met at the Intercontinental Hotel last night soon after the state dinner.

Tanzanian President Chairs Meeting

LD260010 Dar es Salaam External Service in English
1600 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Lusaka — The leaders of the six southern African Frontline countries met in Lusaka last night to discuss latest developments in the region. President Nyerere, who was with the other Frontline leaders in Zambia to attend the 20th anniversary celebrations for Zambia's independence, chaired the meeting.

Reports from Lusaka said President Samora Machel of Mozambique and Eduardo dos Santos of Angola explained the current negotiations between their countries and the South African racist regime following the signing of peace agreements by the two countries with the Pretoria regime early this year.

Reports said the meeting was also attended by President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Quett Masire of Botswana, and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. The six African leaders also discussed the coming summit of the OAU scheduled for Addis Ababa next month.

Inter-State Center Surveys Drought in Sahel Region

AB251332 Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Niamey, Oct 25 (AFP) — Almost evey part of the drought-stricken Sahel region of Africa has suffered from inadequate rainfall this year and the agricultural situation is again giving cause for concern.

Statistics published today at the end of the 1984 rainy season by the Agrometeorology and Operational Hydrology Centre (AGRHYMET) here showed large rainfall deficits in every capital of the Sahel states, especially Dakar, Banjul, Bamako, Ouagadougou, and Niamey.

However, the centre said that areas south of a line from Dakar, through Kayes and Segou in Mali and Ouagadougou in Burkina Faso, together with the extreme south of Chad, could expect a satisfactory harvest. In those areas, the general condition of the crops was good, harvesting was underway and Gambia and Senegal could even hope for much larger harvests than those of 1983, though still inadequate, AGRHYMET, an institution of the Inter-state Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, said.

On the other hand, output would be below average in the northern half of Senegal, Central Mali, and the north and east of Burkina Faso, while the prospects were even gloomier in central Chad and the southwest and south of Niger, which are traditionally the most productive regions of that country.

Finally, the harvest was expected to be "very poor or nil" in the Cape Verde archipelago and Mauritania, the extreme north of Senegal and Burkina Faso, north and central Niger and northern Chad, AGHRYMET said.

Several states have already informed donor countries of their expected shortfall in cereals, including Niger (350,000 tonnes), Burkina Faso (250,000 tonnes), and Chad (200,000 tonnes).

AGRHYMET also said today that the flow of virtually all the rivers in the Sahel is particularly low this year. The Gambia and the Senegal rivers are at the lowest level since 1903, while the Black Volta in western Burkina Faso, the Chari in Chad, and the Niger in Mali are the lowest on record.

ALGERIA

Reportage on Visit of Syrian Vice President

Khaddam Arrives in Algeria

LD251502 Algiers APS in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers, 25 October 84 (APS) — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice president and special envoy of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to President Chadli Benjedid, president of the Republic and FLN secretary general, arrived at noon today in Algiers. He was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign affairs minister, and the Syrian ambassador to Algeria.

Khaddam Meets Bendjedid, Departs

LD260048 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, today received Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian vice-president and President Hafiz al-Asad's personal envoy to the head of state. The meeting was attended by Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, and the Syrian ambassador to Algeria.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam left Algiers this afternoon, having arrived earlier in the afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by Brother Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi.

Prior to leaving Algiers, the Syrian envoy issued a press statement in which he said that he had been received by President Chadli Bendjedid within the framework of the special relations between the two countries and the two presidents. He added that during this meeting they exchanged views on developments in the region, the current Arab situation, and the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also reviewed ways to strengthen The Arab position in confronting attempts to achieve imperialist and Zionist domination in the region and to impose capitulation on the Arabs.

Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam concluded his statement saying: I conveyed to President Chadli Bendjedid the greetings of his brother President Hafiz al-Asad and his thoughts on the issues discussed. President Chadli Bendjedid has charged me with communicating his greetings and his views to his brother President Hafiz al-Asad.

LIBYA

Syria's Khaddam Confers With Al-Qadhdhafi, Departs

JN251451 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Oct (SANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, received Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam today. The two sides discussed the situation in the region, the Arab situation, and the means of bolstering the pan-Arab line to confornt the U.S. imperialist and Zionist plots aimed at promoting the Camp David accords and imposing U.S.-Zionist hegemony on the region. The two sides' viewpoints were in agreement on all of the topics discussed.

Vice President Khaddam left Tripoli for Algeria this afternoon. 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution's Command; the Protocol Department assistant director; the Algerian ambassador to Libya; Muhammad Kasadu, charge d'affaires of the Arab Syrian Liaison Office in Tripoli, and the office staff were at the airport to see him off.

African Arab Union Assistant Secretary Appointed

LD251928 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1845 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tripoli, 25 Oct (JANA) — JANA has learned that Kamal Hasan al-Maqhur, has been appointed assistant secretary general of the African Arab Union of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Morocco in accordance with the third article of the union treaty. Muhammad Abu al-Qasim al-Zuwayy has been appointed Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah resident secretary in Morocco in accordance with Article 15 of the union treaty.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives British Coalminers Envoy

NC260705 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Last night the brother leader of the revolution received an envoy of the British Coalminers Union and asked him about the conditions of the British miners who have been on strike for over 8 months. The brother leader of the revolution expressed sympathy with the striking miners who are suffering from the oppression and exploitation of the ruling and exploiting class in Britain.

The brother leader informed the British Coalminers Union envoy of the Jamahiriyah's solidarity with the striking miners in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights and their right to production according to the theses incorporated in the third universal theory.

The British Coalminers Union envoy explained the sufferings of the British coalminers, whose strike has so far lasted over 8 months. This strike is still continuing because of the obstinacy of the Thatcher government, its rejection of the miners' demands, the closure of 20 mines, and the dismissal of 20,000 workers.

He also described the suppressive police measures used daily against the striking workers. He explained that the aim of this strike — the longest in Britain's history — is to return the dismissed workers to their jobs in the coal mines in the areas of [place name indistinct], Wales, Scotland, [2 place names indistinct]. He noted that there are 80,000 striking workers who are daily exposed to various forms of oppression by the conservative Thatcher government.

The envoy said that to date five people have been killed as a result of these practices and 30,000 others have been injured. There are over 8,000 workers in British prisons. He also noted that police measures have also reached the leaders of the workers unions, including Arthur Scargill, chairman of the Coalminers Union, who was beaten by British police.

He added that this strike has left the families of the coalminers prey to famine and suffering, to the extent that children could not be fed and the dead could not be buried.

MAURITANIA

Algerian Minister Arrives With Bendjedid Message

AB251020 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Mr M'Hamed Yala, Algerian minister of interior and localities and member of the FLN Political Bureau, arrived in Nouakchott yesterday evening. The Algerian minister was welcomed on arrival at the airport by Colonel Yall Abdoulaye, the minister of interior; Mr (Ngame Miroine), the deputy minister of interior; (Ba Amadou Racine) director of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; the ambassador of Algeria accredited to our country; and several other top officials.

In a statement to the national press, Mr Yala said he brought a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, CMSN chairman and head of state. He added that his visit fell within the framework of periodic contacts between the two countries. Finally, the Algerian minister underlined that relations between Algeria and Mauritania were solid and excellent.

MOROCCO

Hassan Threatens OAU Pullout If SDAR Admitted

NC251150 Paris AFP in English 1123 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Rabat, Oct 25 (AFP) — Morocco will pull out of the Organisation of African Unity if the Saharan Republic (SDAR) is admitted to the planned OAU summit in Addis Ababa next month, King Hassan has warned. Morocco is fighting for control of the Western Sahara with the guerrillas of the SADR, which has been recognised by just over half of the OAU membership.

The king, speaking in Fes on Monday to representatives of the French-language press, said that Morocco was still prepared to organise a referendum on the self-determination of the Western Sahara, but he would never negotiate with the Polisario, as the OAU had ordered him to in a resolution at last year's summit.

The king said that since 1981 he had given the OAU a free hand to decide on the conduct of the referendum, the choice of the polling booths, scrutineers and observers, and who would be eligible to vote. But he would not hold direct talks with the Polisario, as the SDAR was not "an organised state".

The king said he himself would not attend the Addis Ababa summit, but Morocco would be represented by a large delegation. But he added: "If ever the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic is admitted, Morocco will not trouble any of its friends and will ask no one to support it, but will tell the OAU, 'Gentlemen, I am leaving you. I wish you good luck with your new partner and hope that it will bring you as much as Morocco has done.'"

Those who took the responsibility for pushing Morocco "to this intolerable limit" would also have taken "a historic responsibility towards Africa", the king said, predicting that Morocco's departure from the OAU would be "the snowball which causes destructive avalanches."

The king said his words were not a threat, but a statement of fact.

Referring to Morocco's recent treaty of union with Libya, King Hassan said it was not to settle bilateral problems, and still less to cause problems for others. It was open to all African states to join, even those which were not Moslem, he added. He himself was prepared to take part in a North African summit at any moment, but he added that he was thinking of updating his Air Force with French Mirage 2000 and American F-20 jets to match neighbouring Algeria's sophisticated MiG-23's and MiG-25's.

On the Middle East, King Hassan said he favoured the involvement of the Soviet Union in the peace process. Moscow would help to produce "a good omelette" out of the Arab and U.S. peace plans for the region in a conference at Geneva, he said.

Spain's Gonzalez Handed Aosario Letter on FLN

LD251137 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Madrid, 25 Oct (MAP) — An Aosario delegation, led by its secretary general, Ahmed Rached, is currently in Spain to conduct political contacts with the Spanish authorities. Ahmed Rached gave the Spanish and foreign press accredited to Spain the text of an open letter from the movement addressed to Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, stressing that it is now time for the parties concerned with the Moroccan-Algerian conflict to shoulder their responsibilities, especially concerning the tragic circumstances facing the Saharan citizens detained in Algeria since 1976.

The letter added that if it was not for the direct involvement of Colonel [name indistinct] in transporting these citizens by force, then the problem would not have been present today in this form. As the spokesman for Saharan citizens, the Aosario condemns the war of propaganda and deception carried out by the FLN and the Algerian Government at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the original Saharan citizens. This war is aimed at distorting the facts and the situation in the Tindouf camps and at depriving the public of forming a truthful picture of the situation in the region.

The Aosario letter exposes the negative stand adopted by the Algerian officials, who mock the simplest principles of international law and close their eyes to the basic problems concerning the truthful counting of detained Saharans in Tindouf and about the liberation of the tens of detainees in Algerian barracks.

The Aosario asked the Spanish Government to intervene to end actions carried out from Spain by some fraudulent persons trying to hide the reality of the miserable situation of the Saharan detainees in Algeria. It expressed its regret that the Spanish Government has closed its eyes to the clear human rights violations, represented by the construction of camps in which Saharan citizens — dragged from their homes by force by Algerian forces — are living; Algeria's refusal to respect international treaties concerning the counting of so-called refugees; and the cases of murder, persecution, torture, and physical liquidation in these camps.

The letter points out that Morocco's renewal of its intention and readiness to organize a public consultation [istisharah sha'biyah] proves Morocco's definite wish to end conflict in the region.

The letter ends by pointing out that the FLN, the only party in Algeria, is used to adopt actions to fit the circumstances at any given time whenever the international community calls for an inquiry into the destiny of Saharans in Algeria, especially concerning the correct number — 6,000, instead of 700,000 for whom Algeria is receiving international financial aid — and also concerning the return of these Saharans to their original country.

Hassan Receives African Arab Union Assistant Secretary

LD251936 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] This evening King Hassan II received at the royal palace at Fes, Libyan Secretary for Petroleum Kamal Hasan al-Maqhur, assistant secretary general of the African Arab Union, and Abu Qasim al-Zuwayy, the resident secretary, in the presence of Moroccan Minister of the Interior Driss Basri, and Moroccan Minister of Cooperation and Secretary General of the African Arab Union Abdelouahed Radi, and the king's adviser Ahmed Reda Guedira. The audience was also attended by Secretary of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Bureau in Rabat Muhammad Abu al-Qasim.

SUDAN

YAR President Sends Message to Numayri

JN251431 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Oct (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman received here today the YAR charge d'affaires in Khartoum, who brought a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri dealing with bilateral relations.

TUNISIA

'Limited Summit' of Arab, African Leaders Likely

LD252041 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1955 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 25 Oct (KUNA) — An authoritative source said here today that President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia will visit Algeria next Wednesday to attend Algeria's National Day celebrations, which will take place on 1 November. The source told KUNA that a limited summit conference of Arab and African heads of states who would be in Algeria at the time is likely to take place.

ETHIOPIA

366 Eritrean 'Secessionist Bandits' Surrender

EA252117 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Three hundred and sixty-six members of the Shabiyyah [Arabic for "people's"] bandit group, who have correctly understood the anti-unity and anti-ppoular aims and nature of secessionist groups, recently surrendered peacefully with their arms, following the pardon decree issued by the revolutionary government.

These members of the bandit group, who were isolated from peaceful life for many years and roamed from desert to desert deceived by the anti-popular and anti-unity propaganda of the Shabiyyah, surrendered to the revolutionary garrison stationed at Melqui in Areza District of Seraye Province.

Explaining the bankruptcy of the secessionist bandits, those who surrendered said that the people of Eritrea Region, who have been scourged and lashed as part of the bandits cheap aims for about 23 years, have realized for who and for what the secessionist bandits stand and have rejected them by denying them any means of entry or exit. So they are infiltrating some areas and exposing children and old men to war, suffering and agony at gunpoint to solve their current manpower shortages. They added that this indicates their fall is drawing closer.

Those who surrendered said they were very bitter over the reactionary and inhuman deeds being perpetrated by leaders of the Shabiyyah bandits who were trading with the peoples blood and destroying the peoples property and lives. They affirmed that from now on they would stand by the side of the revolutionary government, by our revolutionary forces, and make the necessary sacrifices in the struggle to put an end to secessionist groups.

Comrade Tefera Wonde, WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee member and first secretary of the WPE in Eritrea region, was present on the spot yesterday to talk with members of the Shabiyyah group who surrendered under the pardon decree issued by the revolutionary government.

He explained in detail the stage of development our revolution has reached; the contribution made by the broad masses in the political, economic, and social arena through the victory achieved by the revolution; the history of the Eritrean people; and the anti-unity [character] of secessionist groups and their anti-people aims and characteristics and the problems and suffering they have brought to the region.

Those present when Comrade Tefera talked with members of the bandit group who have surrendered were: Comrade Lt Col Shewarega Bihonegn, WPE Central Committee member and representative of the region's Military Political Department; executive members of the regions's WPE Committee; Comrade Tesfahuni Maasho, first secretary of the Seraye WPE Committee; and members concerned with the issue.

KENYA

Briefs

Moi Receives YAR Envoy — Nairobi, Oct 25 (KNA) — President Daniel arap Moi has said that Kenya wants peace and justice to prevail in all countries of the world. The president said this today at State House Nairobi when he received credentials from the ambassador of the Yemen Arab Republic Mr Muhammad 'Abd al-'Asbahi. [Excerpt] [*Nairobi KNA in English 1520 GMT 25 Oct 84 EA*]

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan Claims Rebel Successes, Army Defections

Somalia-Djibouti Road Cut

EA260014 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The bitter confrontation between the gallant fighters of the Hasan Sulayman Brigade of the Somali National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces and the loyalist troops of Siad Barre is continuing. In an engagement on 20 Oct, the SNM fighters destroyed bases of the loyalist troops of Barre and cut off the road linking the northwest region and the Republic of Djibouti.

Other reports from our correspondent at the battle front say that the enemy soldiers who regrouped at Bobdullale Village in Hargeisa District were pursued and crushed once again. The report adds that the remnants of the loyalist troops of the Siad Barre regime were either killed, wounded, or fled into the countryside.

The loyalist troops of the terrorist regime of Siad Barre turned their guns onto the civilian population at Arabtiyo and Allaibaday villages. The Somali opposition forces appeal to the general public to unite their physical and financial resources to hasten the fall of the Mogadishu regime.

Army Workshop Destroyed

EA260016 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Commando units of the Somali National Movement wing of the Somali opposition forces, have blown up and totally destroyed a spare parts workshop belonging to the 26th Hargeisa Division of the Somali Army. The reports say the commando units returned to their base safely. After the blasting of the workshop, the Barre forces imposed a curfew on Hargeisa town and have started house to house searches for suspects and placed road blocks on all roads leading in and out of the city.

Army Soldiers Mutiny, Defect

EA261039 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Shooting has broken out at the (Dayac) base of the 4th Division of the Somali forces in Galcaio. Reports from Galcaio say that mutineering soldiers and others exchanged small arms fire on 19 October; 4 soldiers died and 12 others were wounded. Reports add that the (Halaboqad) unit of the 4th Division in Galcaio also mutinied and closed the base to outsiders. Reports further add that confrontations and mutineering have begun at all bases of the Somali Army in central Somalia, and many soldiers have defected to Galdogob and Ballambale bases of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia wing of the Somali opposition forces.

CHAD

Minister Interviewed on Reconciliation Prospects

PM250917 Algiers El MOUDJAHID in French
18 Oct 84 p 5

[Hacene Quandjeli dispatch: "Chad: The End of the Tunnel?"]

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 18 October — Mr Soumaila Mahamet, commissioner of the president's office for information, told us about the effect of the fratricidal struggle. In his view the war has had two effects, "one positive and the other negative."

"The people have finally realized that war itself is a terrible thing. However, it has enabled the Chadians to gauge the precise degree of the danger of any foreign intervention, both generally and politically. The war has also made the people a little more active and creative and has given them more initiative. This is a tangible fact. You can feel it. The war has prompted people to rely more on themselves than on others, on an individual and collective basis and at the level of the state's relations with foreign countries. It has strengthened a national feeling that people are not concealing.

"Take the refugees, for example. When they left for Kousso [as published], Cameroon, Nigeria, or elsewhere, they had the painful feeling of having no country, no property. They were harrassed there daily, they could not even send their children to school. They were told, you are foreigners. They then realized that it is important to have a country. This awareness alone is now a real advantage for Chad's future. It is a good thing...."

But the war has left its mark. It has left marks in the education and health care spheres. It has left an economy that teetered then ground to a halt. The most serious effect lies elsehwere: "The phenomenon of famine has grown dangerously," the information minister told us during the interview. This is because, during the war the drought continued its work, the desert continued to advance, and no measures were taken." The result is that thousands of people have fled to the urban centers — thousands and thousands of people threatened not only with hunger but with death. Ndjamena's official figures record 600 deaths.

For the time being politics and diplomacy have prevailed over arms. There is a question, however, on which there is complete uncertainty. What will the future hold? "It is difficult to say," the chief editor of the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY told us. "The Chadians are going together for a meeting that is not yet being called a meeting. The government is posing one condition: It will only meet with the opposition and not with 'factions.' The Transitonal Government of Nation Union [GUNT], however, is sticking to the latter term."

Question: What exactly will be discussed in Brazzaville? What will the Ndjamena authorities do immediately after the withdrawal of the foreign forces?

Answer: There is a risk of a return to the pre-1980 situation. We must not deceive ourselves. It is a good thing that there should be talk of reconciliation. But practical steps must be taken. That is why there is a feeling of expectancy faced with the new situation which has been created. [answer ends]

Wait and see: That is what the Chadian Press Agency's chief editor was trying to convey. The information minister also refrained from any forecast. "The government's constant line," he told us, "is to continue efforts for reconciliation, before or after the departure of the last soldier. I cannot predict what will happen, but what I know is that we will be on the spot. We will see whether the foreign forces have really left or not. I presume that there will be no problem if they really leave. However, if they try to stay in a concealed way, there will certainly be an attempt to attack us. We will take all the necessary steps to restore our sovereignty over all our territory."

Things are therefore still at the stage of hypotheses. The minister, who does not rule out the possibility of hostilities resuming, said that, "even before it took control of Ndjamena in June 1982," his government always advocated a peaceful solution through dialogue. "This is not out of weakness. Because we think that as long as we fail to agree, as long as we continue the war, it weakens us most of all and enables foreign countries to use our disagreements to perpetuate the civil war, and also — and it is important to stress this — to perpetuate the occupation of part of our country. We are aware that the civil war does not create the foreign ambitions and designs, but it favors and encourages them. That is why we have always wanted reconciliation. We followed the same line after June 1982."

The minister blamed the failure of the various meetings in Libreville, Brazzaville, and Addis Ababa on the opposition that, according to him, has made "a serious mistake in denying the government's legality and legitimacy." With persistent talk of a meeting in Brazzaville, Ndjamena is discussing the need to create good conditions for this meeting. The proposal is this: On one side there will be "the legal and legitimate government" and on the other "its opposition or oppositions." "We will make every effort to ensure that a national reconciliation conference is held and succeeds in Brazzaville as soon as possible. But it is true that it takes two to tango," Mr Soumaila Mahamet said.

Speaking of the way in which Ndjamena views the prospects for reconciliation, the latter also explained: "In our view the aim of reconciliation is not a minor distribution of posts or even the formation of a government that will, sooner or later, bring the machine of state to a halt. In our view, reconciliation is just another step toward helping the Chadians to grow stronger and face all the internal and external challenges, at economic and social level, and with regard to Chad's dignity and sovereignty."

"We have a store of experience and national feeling, which means that Chadians are allergic to any foreign presence," the minister also said. "We could wish for nothing better than to see all the foreign troops really leave. This is the ideal solution. If the Libyans leave and the French forces remain, we will be accused of harboring an imperialist base. That would cast a shadow over our relations with many countries. However, it must be understood that reconciliation is not an end in itself and that a definitive solution to the Chadian problem depends on the elimination of any annexationist and hegemonist ambition with regard to Chad...."

Doubts Over Libian Withdrawal Halt French Pull Out

AB251205 Paris AFP in English 1201 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Oct 25 (AFP) — France today halted the withdrawal of its troops from Chad because of doubts that the Libyans in the north were conforming to last month's agreement between Paris and Tripoli for a joint departure of their forces, an informed source said here today.

An authoritative French source said the pull-out had been halted for 5 days to allow observers from both sides to take up their positions. A reliable source said that the observers were expected to arrive here today and to go into the field within 24 hours. The spokesman for the French contingent here, which arrived in Chad more than a year ago to support president Hissein Habre against his Libyan-backed opponents, refused to confirm or deny the reports that the withdrawal had been halted.

France: Withdrawal Not Halted

AB251405 Paris AFP in French 1310 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 25 Oct (AFP) — The Ministry of Defense stated early Thursday afternoon that "the withdrawal of French troops from Chad is going ahead according to schedule." Informed sources in Ndjamena indicated Thursday morning that the disengagement of French forces had been temporarily interrupted exactly 1 month after the beginning of their withdrawal following (?doubts) about the actual withdrawal of the Libyans from northern Chad.

Authoritative French sources in the Chadian capital stated, however, that the disengagement operations had been suspended for 5 days to enable French and Libyan "observers" to take their places at the weekend in Kano (northern Nigeria).

The French withdrawal operations, which began on 25 September under an agreement with Tripoli providing for the "simultaneous withdrawal" of Libyan and French forces from Chad, had allowed the evacuation of all positions held by the paratroopers north of the Abeche-Ati-Ndjamena east-west line.

On Wednesday morning, the French troops had withdrawn from Biltine (north-east of Ndjamena) after they had evacuated on Tuesday morning from Moussoro, the last position held north of the capital. French forces are present now only on one East-West axis — Abeche-Ati-Ndjamena.

CONGO

Brazzaville Meeting Still Deadlocked Over 'Legitimacy'

AB252131 Paris AFP in French 1352 GMT 25 Oct 84

[By AFP special correspondent Nicolas Baby]

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 Oct (AFP) — The Brazzaville meeting between Chadians is deadlocked 6 days after it started as the "positions remain quite irreconcilable," according to a delegate taking part in the deliberations of the preparatory meeting of the reconciliation conference on Chad.

The participants continue to hold sessions but at a slow pace and simply to examine how to organize the debates. In this respect, yesterday's session only lasted 1 and 1/2 hours, instead of the projected 6 hours, while this morning's session did not take place.

"The Congolese Government is trying to break the deadlock," a representative of Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Union [GUNT] said, referring to the Congolese delegation dispatched to Ndjamena yesterday. Strengthened by that mission led by Congolese Foreign Minister Antoine Nginga Oba, the GUNT shifts responsibility for the "deadlock" in the conference to Habre's delegation.

"Ndjamena must drop its prerequisites," notably any "claim to legality and legitimacy in Chad," GUNT representative Adoum Yacoub stated. Goukouni Oueddei's envoy violently attacked the Ndjamena "dictatorship" and spoke in particular about "a massive revolt in the south," following "the looting, massacre, rape, and murder" by, according to him, Hissein Habre's forces.

One of the representatives of the Ndjamena government admitted that the situation was still "blocked" and criticized the other factions for coming to Brazzaville only to pretend to ignore "the status quo" in Chad.

The two delegations say, however, that they are prepared to "stay for as long as necessary." "No one wants to take the blame for walking out," a representative of one of the smaller Chadian factions represented at the Brazzaville meeting stressed.

Several such groups have intervened in the debate to propose the holding of elections, the only method, in their opinion, for solving the problem of legality in Chad.

Neither Ndjamena nor the GUNT is against this proposal but they both insist upon the need to set up conditions: the restoration of civilian peace and the return of exiles and displaced persons. According to a member of the Ndjamena delegation, it is "demagogic" to speak of elections in an abstract way.

Since the conference is deadlocked, military activities are likely to resume in Chad, observers note. Adoum Yacoub, it will be recalled, said at the beginning of the conference that if "the Brazzaville conference failed, the second stage of the alternative would be clear."

Each camp denies its intention to resume the hostilities but ensures with determination that it will retaliate in the even of an enemy attack.

BURKINA

CARREFOUR AFRICAIN Warns Against 'Opportunism'

AB251730 Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAIN in French 12 Oct 84 p 11

[Text] Opportunism is not a doctrine but merely an attitude, a behavior adopted by some people according to some given circumstances. The word is used very much in the political and ideological fields because it helps to show clearly that those who adopt such a political attitude or behavior have no principles. Opportunism enables those who practice it to adapt themselves to any political situation without fulfilling the required conditions. Within the framework of our Democratic and Popular Revolution [RDP], we are experiencing this kind of behavior adopted by many petit bourgeois elements who suddenly discovered a revolutionary mission since 5 August 1983. This mission is not sincere but circumstantial,and it constitutes a danger for the revolution because opportunism is a disguise used by dubious elements to get into the Revolution in order to undermine it. Our revolution needs to be conducted solely by genuine and consistent revolutionaries in order to avoid the numerous risks of stagnation and deviation that opportunism implies.

But generally, there are two kinds of opportunism: rightist and leftist opportunism. While rightist opportunism always appears obvious through the many business deals and the deliberate zeal and demagogy used by its adherents for their selfish interests, leftist opportunism, which mainly appears in the ideological field, is utilized in a subtle manner and requires some political and ideological shrewdness to be uncovered. But the two behaviors are similar as far as their objectives are concerned: deceiving the people for selfish interests. We are now facing these two kinds of opportunism in the RDP.

As far as the revolution is concerned, it is through deeds, that is, through the actual pratice of the revolution, that these opportunists are usually exposed. The theoretical analysis of facts and the interpretation of political, social, and historical events made by opportunists should also be taken into account in assessing them. Since they have never been consistent revolutionaries but pseudorevolutionaries who speak like genuine revolutionaries, they are incapable of correctly posing revolutionary acts or of adopting the right political line. Under these conditions, the opportunists prove to be more activists than dialecticians who link revolutionary theory to revolutionary practice resulting in practical action, which is the real revolutionary imperative necessary for a radical change of the society or the world.

This is why leftist and rightist opportunism are based on deceiving the people, that is, fraudulently using the people's name to satisfy selfish personal interests. Therefore, the leftist and rightist opportunists currently in the revolution are not genuine leftists because of their political and ideological inconsistencies or because of their hardly hidden thirst for profit. They are "rightists," the people's enemies hiding within them to hamper their progress.

As notorious activists, these opportunists act like anarchists. The rightist opportunists who have infiltrated into the leftists' group have no political ideas, whereas the leftist opportunists have a populist idea of politics. Therefore, they think that the people are a horde of men and women incapable of acting by themselves and this is why they believe that society cannot progress without great men, God-sent men. Therefore, as good populists, they believe that they are indispensable in the making of history, that is why they always want to illustrate themselves through mere opportunism. As far as ideology is concerned, they have a wrong conception of historic materialism applied to the social context and, consequently, they secretly work against the class struggle and try to reconcile the oppressed classes' positions with those of the bourgeois in a reformist spirit.

Politically and ideologically, opportunism generally constitutes a serious danger for our revolution, because it is a factor of political and ideological error, and through infiltration it leads any revolution that does not take care to failure and destruction. As people of unscrupulous ambition who exploit every situation to get material benefit, opportunists stick to their posts, privileges, honors, hierarchies, power, bureacracies, etc... They cannot afford to leave these privileges because as mystifying, small-minded bourgeois thirsting for material gains, they are forced to stick to these privileges. It is through these aspects of the political and administrative life that they can be discovered, although they often try to deceive inexperienced people by using revolutionary speeches and words, by quoting genuine revolutionaries to support their arguments, or by demogogically swearing that they are ready to die for the people. This is simply an eyewash, a means to save their skin or their job, or hide their duplicity. All those who are still in the revolution, especially the right-wing opportunists, are hindering the revolutionary process. They wait expectantly but claim to be ready and capable of carrying out any revolutionary missions assigned to them. In fact, they want to infiltrate the revolution to be able to better impede its progress, for they know that any revolution that grows sheds its impurities as time goes on, and they know that they will be the inescapable victims of this shedding process. That is why they are doing everything in order to impede its progress by trying to get hold of key positions and strategic points and by making all sorts of calculations. Some revolutionaries often fall into their traps, for as good revolutionaries, they often innocently believe that all those around them are sincere, as they are. A revolutionary vigilance is therefore necessary to detect the traps of these opportunists, politically, ideologically, and administratively. Every sincere militant of the RDP should be politically and ideologically armed to fight against opportunism by constantly considering himself as somebody being shadowed by an opportunist with a dagger hidden behind him. That is why it is out of the question to have pity on opportunists whenever they are exposed. The safeguarding of the revolution demands this.

LIBERIA

Italian Investors To Discuss Project Financing

AB251610 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] A group of Italian investors is in Monrovia to present a financial package offer to the National Investment Commission [NIC].The Italian group hopes to finalize discussion on three projects presented to the investments commission. They include the construction of a military hospital, a rolling steel mill, and a (?long leasing) housing project.

Speaking at a working session yesterday, NIC Chairman Todo Padaha said the three projects have been accepted by government. He said discussions were now taking place on how the projects will be financed by the (Filipado) group of companies. The Italian investment team is headed by its chairman, Victorio Caballari. They were accompanied to Liberia by Prince Paud, charge d'affaires at the Liberian Embassy in Rome Italy.

Israeli Friendship Society Donation to LBS

AB251600 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] More prizes are coming in to LBS [Liberian Broadcasting System] Expo 84. The latest donation came from the Liberian-Israeli Friendship Organization which today presented two sets of [word indistinct] and 40 kilos of fish to the LBS director general, Dr Peter Naigah, as prizes for Expo 84. Presenting the prizes, the national chairman of the Liberian-Israeli Friendship Organization, Gustoa Iramento, said it was a manifestation of their interest in the goals LBS has set for itself, especially the television and radio expansion program. He said such a project is [words indistinct] the ideals of the organization. LBS Director General Dr Peter Naigah thanked the Liberian-Israeli Friendship Organization for the donation and hoped other institutions will identify with Expo 84.

MALI

Briefs

Burkinabe Ambassador — Frederic Assomption Korsaga, the new Burkinabe ambassador to Mali, today presented his credentials to President Moussa Traore. [Excerpt] [*Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 25 Oct 84 AB*]

NIGERIA

Yamani, Energy Ministers Comment on Lagos Talks

AB251225 Lagos NAN in English 1210 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Lagos, Oct. 25 (NAN) — Saudi Arabia's Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani last night said that the projected rise in demand for OPEC crude in the last quarter of this year was still valid and that the realities in the market will soon change. Shaykh Yamani, who arrived in Lagos yesterday with Venezuelan mines and energy minister, Arturo Grisanti,and Mexico's energy, mines, and state-owned industries minister, Francesco Ochoa, held talks with the head of state, Maj. Gen. Muhammadu Buhari, on last Thursday's cut in the price of Nigeria's crude oil.

Answering questions at the end of the talks, the Saudi minister said: I think Nigeria has a responsible leadership, and if I take the facts of the oil market into consideration, I am confident that Nigeria will bring up its price because the price of OPEC crude would soon go up. Shaykh Yamani said that his confidence was based on the fact that Nigeria would want to get the best out of its mineral resources when the oil market improves. The minister said that winter was ahead and that consumption would go up, which would lead to increased demand from OPEC or a drawdown from the stock to meet demand. The stock is not large enough and they have no alternative but to buy more from us, he said. International institutes, he said, had predicted that demand for OPEC crude in the last quarter of 1984 would be from about 18.5 million to 19 million b/d [barrels per day]. Shaykh Yamani said that demand for crude was currently below 17 million b/d, but indicated that the figure would rise to 19 million b/d next month and increase further in December.

The Saudi oil minister said that recent events in the world oil market were not reflections of market forces, but manipulations by consumers to force down prices. He said that the team came to Lagos to explain last Monday's decision by some oil-producing countries to cut production and defend OPEC's $29 benchmark price. We are not here as an OPEC delegation, we are in Lagos as oil producers visiting another oil state, he said.

Also, speaking during the news conference, Venezuela's oil minister, Mr. Grisanti, declared, OPEC has the means and instrument to preserve the interest of its members including Egypt and Mexico. No single country can singularly defend its interest in the oil market and any country that thinks it can do that is wrong, he said.

The Mexican minister said that Mexico shared common interest with OPEC members, adding we are producing countries and we must defend the price of oil. The defence of oil price is as valid for OPEC members as it is for non-OPEC members. When one nation acts against the oil market, it is acting against the interest of other producers and itself. It may obtain immediate advantages, but in some few months the negative effects of its policies will become glaring, he said. Mr. Ochoa put Mexican proven crude reserve at 72.5 billion barrels, adding that his country had imposed on itself a production limit of 1.5 million b/d.

Nigeria's petroleum and energy minister, Prof. Tam David-West, described the visit of the oil ministers as very successful. We were very frank during our decision [as received]. When we get back to Geneva, we will put our cards on the table.

The oil ministers have since left Lagos for Oslo.

Radio Rejects Proposals To Reduce Production

AB251235 Lagos International Service in English 1950 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] It is nearly 20 months since OPEC restricted its members to a total oil output of 17.5 million barrels a day in a bid to clear the glut in the world oil market. Each member state of the organization was allocated a specific quota. At the same time OPEC pegged prices at which all its members should sell their oil.

The implementation of these measures involved sacrifices by OPEC member states. For instance, Nigeria, which was producing at the rate of 2.3 million barrels a day, and with capacity for more, had to cut her daily output by 1 million barrels. This meant a lot of revenue. However, not all oil-producing nations are members of OPEC. Countries like Britain, Norway and Mexico with significant oil reserves operate outside OPEC. In other words, OPEC actions and policies are not binding on such countries. That is why when OPEC members put a ceiling cn their production level, countries such as Britain and Norway take advantage of it to increase their own output, thereby frustrating the measures to wipe out the glut in the oil market. In addition, these countries have been undercutting OPEC members, and this can precipitate a price war among them.

Only last week, Britain and Norway again reduced the price of their crude. In reaction to this, Nigeria, whose oil is of the same quality as that of the North Sea, and therefore in direct competition with it, reduced the price of her oil too, this obviously is an economic (?necessity). Now, it is being proposed by some OPEC members that the organization should effect a further cut in production instead of the commercial option of price reduction. Any action to retain the current OPEC price level and cut production would adversely affect the economic interest of its members, especially those like Nigeria which depends almost entirely on oil for their revenue.

It is clear that if OPEC embarks on further production cuts, nonmembers can fill the gap by increasing their output. This will mean that OPEC members would have been forced to make sacrifices for nothing. On this score alone the special meeting of OPEC called for next week should reject this proposal and seek a more realistic solution such as price readjustment.

Papers Endorse Government Oil Price Cut

AB261015 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* heartily endorses Nigeria's decision to reduce the price of her crude oil. The paper says thereasons given by the Federal Government for the action are basedon overriding national interests. The *CONCORD* urges other members of OPEC to examine the issue objectively and appreciate Nigeria's position.

The *NIGERIAN OBSERVER* comments of the visit of Saudi Arabia's oil minister to Nigeria. The paper says the visit was aimed at persuading Nigeria to review her recent action on the price of crude oil. The *OBSERVER* urges the Federal Government to ensure that its recent decision is not reversed.

Treaties To Prevent 'Influx of Aliens'

AB251555 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Nigeria is to sign treaties with her neighbors to curb the influx of aliens into the country. The minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, stated this in Jos yesterday while speaking to newsmen when he visited the state's acting governor, Wing Commander Joseph Akau. He said that the government would continue to deport aliens who have no valid documents.

Dr Gambari said that the federal government was intensifying efforts to develop and upgrade tourist centers in the country to discourage trips abroad and attract foreigners. He said that government was concerned about the rate at which people travelled out in spite of the reduction in basic travelling allowances. Dr Gambari said that despite Nigeria's poor financial situation, she would pay international debts, provided they were legitimately incurred.

Minister Calls for UN Expulsion of South Africa

AB251642 Lagos NAN in English 1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Jos, Oct 25 (NAN) — The external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, yesterday in Jos urged the UN to expel immediately racist South Africa from the organization because of its apartheid policy.

Dr Gambari told newsmen after he visited the acting state military governor, Wing Commander Josepha Akawo, that it was unthinkable that racist South Africa was still a member of the UN. He expressed dissatisfaction with South Africa's membership of the world body when it had disenfranchised more than 70 percent of the Africans in South Africa, and violated all the basic principles which the organization stood for. The minister said that the Pretoria regime would only change its policy of inhumanity to man if the whole world rallied round the freedom fighters. He called on all African countries and other peace-loving nations to offer material aid and moral support to the liberation struggle in the bid to eliminate apartheid.

Regional Energy Ministers Discuss Oil Issues

MB251908 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Energy ministers from South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland held talks on oil matters in Maseru today. Our Bloemfontein staff says the interstate oil committee discussed oil procurement, the distribution and pricing of petroleum products, and security of oil supples. The meeting took place against a background of serious implications for the energy situation in southern Africa because of the depreciation of the rand against the dollar.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Returns From Lusaka Meetings

MB251707 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, returned to Luanda shortly after 1000 today from Zambia, where he was on a 2-day visit. The Angolan head of state participated as a guest of honor in the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Zambia's independence, the 26th anniversary of the foundation of the United National Independence Party, and the 60th birthday of President Kenneth Kaunda, together with the presidents of Mozambique, Tanzania, Botswana, and Kenya, and also a DPRK vice president and the Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe.

Reports from Lusaka said that after the end of the official celebrations, the Angolan leader took part in a meeting of the Frontline heads of state, on which no final communique was issued. It is known that the meeting allowed the participants to reach common views for the upcoming 20th OAU summit meeting.

Before the meeting of the six Frontline States in Lusaka, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos had a meeting with Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi, with whom he quickly reviewed the relations between the two countries and also discussed the main problems of the African political situation just before the OAU summit meeting, expected to be held in Addis Ababa in November.

4 UNITA Rebels Sentenced to Firing Squad

MB260703 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday in Menongue, a military tribunal of the 7th Region sentenced four UNITA counterrevolutionaries to death by firing squad for participating in enemy actions. The accused (Manuel Lingumba), (Antonio Isola), (Fernando Bango), and (Cudezano Manuel) were tried with another eight individuals. Acquitted were: (Joacuim Cabinda), (Alberto Monteiro), and (Augusto Naucila). (Augusto Milemba), (Joao Baptista), (Gabriel Catinga), (Veladiano Chizinda), and (Candimba Quissina) received 16- to 20-year sentences.

Major Cites June FAPLA Successes in Moxico

MB250853 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] In a recent interview to *O JORNAL DE ANGOLA*, Major Manuel Jose Ribeiro da Fonseca, the commander of the 3d political-military region, commended all fighters in Moxico Province for inflicting heavy blows on the enemy forces. Maj da Fonseca said the political-military situation in the region comprising Moxico Province was very unfavorable to the enemy. He pointed out that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola had killed 600 enemy, taken 20 UNITA soldiers prisoner, captured 130 light weapons, several 60-mm mortars, and a quantity of other war materiel during the month of June.

32 UNITA 'Bandits' Killed

MB251158 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda 25 Oct, (ANGOP) — A total of 32 UNITA bandits have been killed by the Angolan Defense and Security Forces in operations carried out in Moxico, Cuando Cubango, and Huila provinces between 2 and 7 October, according to a military source in Luanda. This source also revealed that in the operations, Angolan forces captured four puppets, including a UNITA sublieutenant, and seized a quantity of war materiel.

In Moxico Province, 10 bandits were put out of action and another 2 captured 27 km from Luatambo. On 7 October, our Defense and Security Forces eliminated seven bandits, captured one office, and recovered a quantity of war materiel in Chirindo locality. On the same day, Angotnmoarces neutralized 13 puppets and recovered a quantity of war materiel 27 km from Munhango.

Meanwhile, on 2 October, the UNITA puppet gangsters carried out a criminal action against defenseless civilians of Camassissa, 20 km from Chipindo, in Huila Province. In response to this, the Angolan Armed Forces killed one bandit, captured another, and recovered a quantity of war materiel that the puppets had used to carry out criminal acts against the Angolan people. Following a clash on 4 October, 95 km from the municipality of Cuito-Cuanavale, in Cunado Cubango Province, another UNITA bandit was killed and a quantity of war materiel recovered.

UNITA Says 306 Troops, 38 Cubans Killed

NC251807 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Lisbon, Oct. 25 (AFP) — Rebel forces of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) killed 306 Angolan Government troops and 38 Cubans while repelling a 2-month-long offensive against their positions in the south of the country, UNITA said in a statement received here today. The statement, signed by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, said 69 UNITA troops died, 378 were wounded, and 5 disappeared during the fighting, which began last August.

UNITA forces wounded 707 of the attacking government troops and captured 47, it added. Three Angolan Air Force MiG-21 warplanes and five Mi-8 helicopters were shot down.

The government offensive had been aimed at re-taking the southwestern town of Jamba, where UNITA has set up a provisional capital, in time for celebrations of the ninth anniversary of Angolan independence in November, the statement said. It had been launched along two fronts near the towns of Kwanza in the centre of the country and the towns of Menongue and Kuito Carnavale further to the south.

The government offensive, launched by 12 Army brigades, backed up by a Cuban brigade and Soviet technicians, along with 34 warplanes and 120 armoured vehicles, had "penetrated 50 kilometres (32 miles) behind our lines but was completely repulsed," the UNITA statement said.

BOTSWANA

External Minister Comments on RSA Situation

MB251919 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, has told the British audience in London of Botswana's doubts that the political situation in southern Africa is changing. Dr Chiepe said Botswana fails to understand how anyone sees signs of progress toward the dismantlement of apartheid in South Africa when a racially segregated constitution has just been imposed.

Addressing the Royal Commonwealth Society and the UK Botswana Society in London on Tuesday, Dr Chiepe said there could not be progress in South Africa when those opposing the new apartheid constitution and the elections under it are being harassed and incarcerated. She said, in South Africa, instead of being listened to, let alone being perceived as men of goodwill, the leaders of the United Democratic Front were being imprisoned without charges.

Dr Chiepe also said the level of apartheid violence in the townships was frightening. Botswana's policy remains unchanged, she said. While the country abhors apartheid and colonialism, Botswana will not allow her territory to be used for armed attacks against her neighbors. Dr Chiepe said there was therefore no reason to sign a pact with South Africa. She also told the British of the devastating drought which has rendered half of the population dependent on food supplies from the government. Even if there was rain soon, she said, there will be no harvest before the middle of next year. Dr Chiepe said the government will not only continue with but increase drought relief measures.

Referring to the recent discovery of a sealed ballot box, Dr Chiepe said elsewhere the whole issue would have been swept under the carpet. But, in democratic Botswana, the law is to give cause and an independent judiciary decided on a re-election. She later met the British minister of state, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, and exchanged views on southern Africa, bilateral issues, and other areas of common interest.

Gabarone South By-Election Scheduled for 1 Dec

MB251900 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Shortly after his arrival from Zambia this morning, where he was attending that country's independence celebrations, the president, Dr Quett Masire, issued a writ of elections for the Gaborone South constituency. Nominations are to be received at the constitutency headquarters in the (?council) chambers on 9 November, between 0900 and 1300, and between 1430 and 1700. The writ further directs that any (?poll) which may be necessary shall be held on 1 December.

The supervisor of elections, Mr Festus Mogae, has appointed Mr (Foster Kokwore) as returning officer for the constituency. He is replacing Mr Isaac Gontse, who is retiring on 31 October after his 24 and 1/2 years in the public service. The parliamentary by-election in Gaborone South was effected by a high court order, which declared the 8 September election in the constituency null and void.

MOZAMBIQUE

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Arrives on 4-Day Visit

MB251947 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the DPRK, arrived in Maputo this evening for an official visit to Mozambique at the invitation of our government. Yi Chong-ok was received by Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and minister in the presidency, at the Maputo International Airport. Members of the Korean community working in Maputo were also at Maputo airport, as well as members of the Frelimo Party and government, democratic mass organizations, social and professional organizations. Many people presented some traditional dances. A dinner honoring Yi Chong-ok is planned for tonight. His visit will last until 29 October.

Machel Sends Kaunda National Day Message

MB251305 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Marshal Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent a message of congratulations to Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party [UNIP] and president of the Republic of Zambia, on the 20th anniversary of the independence of Zambia, which was marked yesterday.

In his message, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution says that on this glorious date in the history of emancipation of our continent, the Mozambican people will always hold dear with heartfelt affection the Zambian people's profound solidarity during the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism in our country. The Zambian people generously allowed their recently freed country to be used as a safe base for the national liberation struggle of the Mozambican people, President Samora Machel said in his message to his Zambian counterpart.

Referring to the 60th birthday of the Zambian head of state, which was also marked yesterday together with the anniversary of Zambia's independence and the founding of UNIP, Marshal Samora Machel stressed that Kenneth Kaunda embodied the continental responsibility of the struggle of his people and became a prominent leader of the cause of Africa's emancipation.

Machel Greets Somalia's Siad Barre

MB251712 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a congratulatory message to his Somali counterpart, General Mohamed Siad Barre, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Somali revolution. The Mozambican head of state expressed the wish that friendship and cooperation relations between the people of the two countries would be further strengthened, with a view to the strengthening of African unity in the struggle for our continent's total liberation.

Portuguese Support for Nkomati Accord Reported

MB240939 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Text] The Portuguese Foreign Ministry today issued a press communique reaffirming the Portuguese Government's support for the general objective of the Nkomati Accord, signed this year by the Mozambican and South African governments. According to the communique, although Portugal is not a signatory to the accord, the process of peace and stability in southern Africa continues to receive the sharp attention and encouragement of the Portuguese authorities.

In the communique Portugal categorically denies reports that officials of the Portuguese Government were meeting with members of the organized bandits in Mozambique with negative implications for the Pretoria negotiations. Portugal regards the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October as the proper machanism for implementing the Nkomati Accord. The communique stresses that no activities whatsoever by organizations that can endanger the diplomatic relations between Portugal and other countries are tolerated in Portugal.

Commentary Hails Amnesty Offered to Renamo

MB251730 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The last act of a drama that has lasted 20 years is being played out in southern Africa. The drama began in 1964, when the guerrillas of Frelimo fired the first shot in in the war for the national independence of Mozambique. The drama continued with 10 years of bitter fighting between Frelimo and the Portuguese armed forces.

Act One ended with the independence of Mozambique in 1975. Act Two began with Rhodesian attacks on Mozambique in that same year. Again, the people of Mozambique and their brothers in Zimbabwe emerged victorious with the Lancaster House independence agreement at the end of 1979. But during these first two acts, a disturbing phenomenon had taken place. The Portuguese and the Rhodesians had recruited Mozambicans to fight for them. The phenomenon of collaborators prepared to betray their own country is not new in world history, but it is disturbing nevertheless.

With the defeat of Rhodesian settler colonialism 5 years ago, imperialism stepped up its use of Mozambican collaborators in its effort to overthrow the Frelimo government. Act Three had begun.

The country was beginning to face the ravages of drought. Hunger spread in the rural areas. As the government struggled to ensure a fair distribution of food and other consumer goods, the country's enemies were there to offer people guns and bullets, so that they could steal the little that was available. Those who accepted — and they are a very small minority — became an instrument in the hands of foreign interests. Those who agreed to join the bandit gangs of the MNR [Mozambique National Resistance - Renamo] became traitors and committed terrible crimes against their own people.

The attack on a bus last Thursday, in which 27 people were massacred, is just one example. Over the years, the gunmen have caused misery and suffering, not only in Mozambique, but also in neighboring countries, which rely on Mozambique's roads and railways for their imports and exports.

The Nkomati Accord of last March signaled the beginning of the end of this last act. There are no more arms supplies for the MNR and the bullets will soon run out. Frelimo could simply say that the Mozambican Army will hunt down the MNR gunmen and wipe them out to the last man. But these are Mozambicans and it is a characteristic of Frelimo — and this goes back many, many years — that it values lives, particularly the lives of Mozambicans. And so there is an amnesty.

President Samora Machel announced at the beginning of the year that gunmen who would give themselves up with their weapons will be pardoned. The president is a man of his word, and his pledge will be honored.

Many of the men in the bush with guns cannot believe that they will ever again be allowed to live as free men in the People's Republic of Mozambique. They are wrong: Frelimo will give them a second chance. Frelimo is telling loyal Mozambican citizens that they must not take vengeance against former gunmen who accept the amnesty, even though these men have committed crimes against peace-loving families. Frelimo values life, but the men in the bush really must cross over. If they do not, they are committing suicide. How the last act of the drama ends is their choice.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botswana Troops Wound 3 RSA Soldiers

MB251436 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1429 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 25, SAPA — Three South African soldiers were slightly injured when elements of the Botswana Defence Force opened fire on their patrol boat with a heavy machine gun on the SWA/Namibia side of the border in the Caprivi Strip, defence headquarters has announced in Pretoria. The three men were not seriously injured and they were in a satisfactory condition. Their next of kin were being notified, according to a brief statement issued by a SADF [South African Defense Force] spokesman.

The SADF had referred the matter to the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, which would take it up with the Botswana Government. The shooting took place at about 1:15 pm.

The SADF statement read: "Defence headquarters has announced that early this afternoon, elements of the Botswana Defence Force fired on a South African Defence Force patrol boat with a heavy machine gun. The boat was on a normal patrol on the South-West African side of the river when the incident happened. Three members of the SADF were injured in the incident, which took place at about 1315. They were not seriously injured and their conditions are satisfactory. Their next of kin are being notified. The matter has been referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs, which will take it up with the Government of Botswana."

No precise details of where the shooting took place were given but a glance at the map indicates the incident must have happened on the Chobe River, near the border between northern Botswana and the Caprivi Strip. A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs could not immediately confirm it was taking action on the matter. Full details of the shooting would have to be obtained first.

Botha Comments on Incident

MB251636 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1614 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 25, SAPA — The Governments of South Africa and Botswana are to give "urgent attention" to a shooting incident in the Caprivi Strip early this afternoon in which Botswana soldiers opened fire with a heavy-caliber machine gun on a SA Defence Force patrol boat, slightly injuring three men. SADF headquarters in Pretoria released brief details of the 1:15 pm shooting late this afternoon and said the matter had been passed on to the Department of Foreign Affairs, which would take it up with the Botswana Government.

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed later that he had already contacted the Botswana Government and that "the two governments will give urgent attention to the matter." No immediate comment could be obtained from Botswana authorities.

According to the SADF statement, the Defence Force boat was on a routine patrol on the Chobe River on the South-West African side of the border with northern Botswana when "elements of the Botswana Defence Force" opened fire with a heavy-caliber machine gun. Three South African soldiers were slightly injured but were in a satisfactory condition. Their next of kin had already been informed.

Approached for further details, the SADF said no further information would be released at this stage. A spokesman for the office of Botswana's president, Mr Quett Masire, declined to comment. A private who answered the telephone at Botswana Defence Force headquarters in Gaberone said all senior officers had already left for home. They could not be contacted because recent rains had brought down telephone lines.

On-Site Shooting Probe Launched

MB261004 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 26, SAPA — The South African and Botswana Governments have agreed to an on-the-spot investigation of a shooting incident in the Caprivi Strip yesterday, where Botswana soldiers opened fire on a SA Defence Force patrol boat in the Chobe River, a foreign affairs spokesman in Pretoria said today. "Arrangements are being made to put the investigation into effect," the spokesman said, adding that he could not give any other details.

The Defence Force, meanwhile, released further information today on the incident, in which three South African military personnel patroling the Chobe River were injured. Their boat was fired on by members of the Botswana Defence Force with a heavy machinegun. A spokesman for the SA Navy headquarters in Pretoria said the three men, all in a satisfactory condition, were marines. They were being treated at Mpacha, in the Caprivi. "Damage to the boat is minimal," the Navy spokesman said, adding "the SADF and the SA Navy has no further comment to make on the incident because the Department of Foreign Affairs has taken it up with the Government of Botswana and it will be dealt with through the normal diplomatic channels."

'Thousands' of East Cape Youths Riot, Stone Cars

MB261030 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1018 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 26, SAPA — Riotous violence spread across the Eastern Cape last night, with thousands of youths attacking vehicles in the Port Elizabeth townships of New Brighton and Kwazikele, according police in Pretoria today. Policemen attending to a motor accident in Kwazikele yesterday were surrounded by some 2000 youths who stoned the police vehicles and other cars, SAP spokesman Lieutenant Henry Beck said.

In the same township about 1000 youths gathered in the street after a meeting and stoned vehicles. Two police cars were slightly damaged. Rubber bullets and tearsmoke were used in both incidents to disperse the rioters.

In the Port Elizabeth township of Zwedi, 1000 youths went on a rampage. A furniture company bakkie [truck] was set alight and destroyed. They started throwing stones when police arrived, but scattered when there was tearsmoke.

Between 6 pm and 9 pm yesterday, five incidents of bus-stoning occurred in New Brighton. None of the buses was badly damaged and no police action was taken. Also in New Brighton, two incidents occurred where hundreds of youths started stoning police and private vehicles. Tearsmoke was used by the police. Ambulance men later found a youth with birdshot wounds in his back. His injuries were not serious. The youth was arrested and charged with public violence.

In the East Rand township of Duduza, a man was slightly wounded and arrested after police confronted a group stoning private and police vehicles. A policeman was struck in the mouth during the incident, Lieutenant Beck said.

Botha: Desire for Peace Not Sign of Weakness:

MB260604 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, says although South Africa is prepared to cooperate with its neighbors, large scale aid cannot be offered at this stage because much has to be done in the country itself. Addressing a public meeting at Kroonstad, Mr Botha said that South Africa's desire to bring about peace in southern Africa should not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. He added, however, that South Africa was fed up with intervention from outside, especially from countries which had failed until now to put their own house in order. He said the sooner the activists at the United Nations realized that South Africa had an important role to play in southern Africa, the quicker peace would be achieved in the subcontinent.

Referring to the Coventry court case, the state president said South Africa's refusal to send back the four men for trial was a step which had not been taken lightly. South Africa was not apologizing for its action. The government had been justified in taking retaliatory action because of Britain's standpoint on the Durban Consulate affair.

Mr Botha said the decision not to send the four men back to Britain had been the best option under the circumstances. Referring to the forfeited bail money, Mr Botha said there had been good reasons for paying the outstanding 400,000 rand. He said the employers of the four accused would pay the bail.

Mr Botha also referred to the criticism for all quarters on the government's decision to use the Defense Force in a supportive role with the police in areas of unrest. He said the state could not fail to fulfill its responsibility to maintain law and order and to protect law abiding people. The 1957 Defense Act made provision for the Defense Force or any memebr of the force to be used at any time in the prevention or suppression of internal unrest. Mr Botha said the act had been amended this year with the support of all the opposition parties in parliament.

Radio Commentary on Peace With Neighbors

MB260843 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] [Words indistinct] South Africans are today accustomed, perhaps too accustomed, to the strident attacks on their country's internal policies by countries such as India, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, and many others with their own tarnished history of human rights. However, following the latest Security Council debate on South Africa, during which representations were again made for drastic action against the republic, the question must arise whether South Africa's neighbors can still afford to be part of this vendetta against South Africa.

A representative of the American administration has raised several relevant and significant issues. In evidence before the General Assembly's decolonization Committee, Mr Harry Feldman posed the questions: Would disinvestment, isolation, and trade boycotts lead to majority government, and would this bring about the change we desire and ensure a better life for the people of Southern Africa? These are questions which are of greater relevance to the countries of Southern Africa than they appear to realize. The answer is an unequivocal "no," but that is not the end of the story. In effect, such steps would be extremely detrimental to these countries and their economic interests and stability would be jeopardised. But more than this, their forked-tongue attitude towards South Africa is ridiculous.

On the one hand they call for normal economic relations with South Africa and in fact they appear to regard this as a right. On the other hand, they happily keep the company of those who have launched both political and economic vendettas against South Africa. This two-faced attitude has not gone unnoticed within the international community and among development agencies.

In 1981 the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, gave his assessment of the role South Africa has to play as a catalyst for development in the subcontinent. He pointed out that South Africa provided in southern Africa those elements for economic growth which were absent elsewhere in the continent. A recent visitor to South Africa, the British minister of state responsible for Africa at the foreign office, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, referred to the fantastic potential for development in South Africa, but pointed out that political factors were an obstacle to normal trade and therefore they were influencing the proper exploitation of the region's potential.

South Africa is fully aware that the political factors which Mr Rifkind referred to include this country's internal policies. However, despite the disruptive effects of unrest among the urban black people, the processes of constitutional reform are continuing. But these political factors also include the hostile attitudes towards South Africa which are jeopardizing harmonious regional cooperation and the development of black states in the region.

Regional cooperation is a must for southern Africa. Without interstate cooperation the countries of this region have no hope of realizing their true potential. However, this must be fully apparent to the world in general and international investors in particular. It is only enthusiastic and visible cooperation that encourages them to invest in this part of the world. The attitude of South Africa's neighbors does not promote confidence in this region.

Minister on Lack of Liaison With Homelands

MB260633 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says he has given instructions that the proposed cooperation projects between South Africa and the national states should be put to the test. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Natal Chamber of Commerce in Durban, Mr Heunis said that at this stage there was no formal liaison between South Africa and the self-governing states. As soon as such liaison had been established on a permanent basis, similar agreements could be entered into with the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] countries.

Mr Heunis is to address the third meeting of the council for the Coordination of Local Government Affairs in Durban today. Measures aimed at establishing a new dispensation in the government will be discussed. Attention will also be given to legislation concerning regional services councils and sources of revenue for local authorities. The meeting will see the first joint appearance of the three ministers of local government in the Ministers' Council. They are Mr Amie Venter of the white ministers council, Mr David Curry of the Colored ministers council, and Mr B. Dookie of the Indian ministers council.

ANC Official Discusses UDF Ties, Nkomati Accord

MB251629 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1915 GMT 23 Oct 84

[Interview with unidentified ANC official by unidentified interviewer; date not given — live or recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] [ANC official] The enemy should not be allowed to get away with it any more. To adopt this attitude, then we can begin to see the symptoms of a victorious struggle. The killing of a single child, young person, member of the oppressed, should provoke not just a response in a given area where this takes place, but it should tough the whole country. We should be united about everything and actions taken by the workers should have the response of solidarity action (?by the people), with sustained unity in action. This is what we mean when we say: Let us make the system unworkable. Let us become ungovernable. Government's (?power) to destroy us should provoke a response throughout the country. In that way the enemy's days become fully numbered.

[Question] The regime says one of the reasons why it is taking action against the leadership of the United Democratic Front [UDF] is that the UDF is a front of the ANC. Now if we say that the emergence of the UDF and the present day mass (?upsurge) is a result of mobilization and organization by the vanguard movement, the ANC, does it follow that the UDF is a creation of the ANC?

[Answer] No, it does not, because the ANC has for a long time now — ever since it was banned actually — called on the people to organize themselves. Any organization, and we supported it, even when it disagreed with the ANC, provided only that it was oriented against apartheid system, we supported it. So we must encourage the formation of organizations. These 700 organizations that belong to the UDF were not created by the ANC, but the ANC has called on people to organize themselves, whether they organize only into ping-pong clubs or whatever it is. We have said: Organize and direct your attention and your activities to improving, to freeing yourselves, so that you become a human being and a citizen of your own country, which you are not.

To say the UDF is a front of the ANC is to say that all these constituent bodies, 700 of them — more than 700 — are each a front of the ANC. Well, to say that that was ridiculous would be an understatement. The UDF is its own front. It is what it says. It is a united democratic front of various organizations of our people. Of course, to be credited with such power by the regime, that we can actually have individual contact with 700 organizations, is marvelous. But that kind of flattery does not get into our heads. The UDF is the UDF. If the enemy wants to destroy the UDF, then the enemy would say, yes, to its friends and supporters, especially in the West, to say the UDF is a front of the ANC.

It is talking to the Reagan administration. It is not talking to our people. Our people know that the UDF is not a front of the ANC. It is a united democratic front. It was formed by our people deliberately. Responding to the call of the vanguard movement, the ANC, now we have an absolute right and an absolute duty to call on our people to come together and unite in action. If, when they respond they become a front of the ANC, so be it, but that does not represent reality. The enemy is looking for an excuse. It has not even learned from its own experience because, in any case, the ANC should have been destroyed in 1960.

Over the years they have proclaimed that they have broken its back. [Words indistinct] they say they have destroyed it. Lately, after the Nkomati, they said the ANC was shattered. Then why do they continue to be worried about ANC having fronts? How does a dead body have fronts? They will not destroy the ANC, and if the UDF was a front of the ANC, they would not destroy it either. But the reason they do not destroy the ANC and will not destroy the UDF whatever they do, it is because the ANC is the people. The UDF is the people and these people are armed with a just cause. They cannot destroy the just cause. They cannot. The only pretext is a part of an understandable struggle for survival by the regime is: the days are numbered. We are confident that the UDF will not be disturbed by any such threats, nor by anything that the regime does under any pretext. Of that we are absolutely confident.

[Question] In response to heightened repression and in particular towards the threat of detention, some leaders of the UDF took refuge in the British Consulate in Durban. Three of them have now gone out and have been detained by the regime. how does the ANC view this whole development and also the attitude of the British Government?

[Answer] We give great credit to the political acumen of the leaders who anticipated, as has been proved, anticipated quite correctly, as has been proved, that while the courts, such as they are, have declared their detention illegal, the illegal regime has detained them again and they preempted their detention by moving into the British Consulate. In doing so, they focused more attention on the whole question of detention without trial, even if the trial was not the farce that trials are in South Africa.

It brought the British on to the scene because South Africa is their ally and the British Government had to declare itself in favor or against the practise of detention, especially in defiance of court rulings. The ANC supported that action and the response of the international community there has been to support these leaders. Three of them decided to test the field, went out, and got detained. Someone is staking, against the world, the conduct of the regime in a specific case that invoves Britain. The three who have remained have again conceived of a (?new) idea that is calculated to test Britain's declared opposition to the apartheid system — and this is one of its manifestations, this detention — as well as to put the regime on the defensive.

Upon the satisfaction of free status conditions they will leave the consulate. The British Government ought to support those conditions. Will they? These conditions make sound sense for any but a fascist regime. How will the South African regime respond. Again the regime is in the box, in the dock. The ANC stands fully behind these actions, and calls on our people to demonstrate their support for this action by the leaders of the UDF. Again, they can only demonstrate their support effectively in action.

[Question] Now, coming to Southern Africa. Earlier this year the ANC characterized the signing of the Nkomati Accord as a temporary setback. To what extent has the regime's so-called peace offensive affected our capacity to give effective leadership to the unfolding events inside the country?

[Answer] In one sense, the Nkomati Accord, which was eulogized as a peace offensive, has become a forgotten factor in relation to our struggle inside our country, of course, because no one could ever pretend — even at the time of the signing of this accord or peace offensive — no one could ever pretend that there was peace in South Africa at the time, and there is less peace now.

So the peace offensive did not have any meaning at the time, it has even less of a meaning today. Certainly, judging by the development in our country, it could even be said that the maneuver which was aimed at destroying our movement has had the effect of strengthening it, because of the way that our people related to the Nkomati Accord. They understood it perfectly well to be an attempt to destroy our struggle, they refused to be destroyed, they went into action and the regime has had more trouble since Nkomati than perhaps any time before.

Radio Freedom on RSA 'Invasion' of Sebokeng

EA252109 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The World Condemns and Denounces Apartheid and Brutality"]

[Excerpts] The invasion of Sebokeng by 7,000 South African fascist troops and police has been received with indignation anger and contempt both inside and outside the country. Meanwhile, the United States administration once again displayed its double-dealing and its support for Pretoria. While it purported to condemn Pretoria's atrocities and shedding crocodile tears and regretted what it termed, quote, this latest action by the South African Government, close quote, its true position was clearly displayed in the Security Council meeting.

The Security Council meeting was called to discuss South Africa's new fraudulent constitution, which was condemned all round by the members of the Security Council. As was to be expected, the United States abstained from voting. All that Jean Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative, could offer as a form of explanation was that the United States abstained because of what she called some excesses of language. But then is the policy of constructive engagement pursued by the United States a policy that has not just encouraged and abetted Pretoria's arrogance, but has also encouraged the violence and brutality of the regime against the people of South Africa and Namibia?

It is not surprising that the Pretoria racists are still continuing to defy the international community. It is because the cowboy administration in the White House, big Brother Reagan, fully backs the apartheid regime. The Reagan administration therefore bears full responsibility for the excesses of Pretoria. Their hands drip with the blood of the hundreds of our people murdered by the Boer regime. Kirkpatrick refuses to go along with what she terms excesses of language, but goes all the way with the violent excesses of the Pretoria regime. What hypocrisy. What downright immoral and inhuman duplicity.

Inside the country, the invasion of Sebokeng by Botha's thugs has correctly been defined as a declaration of war against the black people. As early as this morning, the massive clampdown had not stopped but was continuing and it spread to Sharpeville and (?Willberton). A police spokesman is reported to have said that the operation was a total success. He went on to say that everything had gone smoothly with the cooperation of the local population. One need not even comment on this pathological lie. It is self-deception for the operation of a total success [sentence as heard].

If anything, the operation can be dubbed, even at this early stage, as a dismal failure. Because the issues are far much deeper than just school boycotts and high rents. It can be said that the operation is a dismal failure because Pretoria has not taken into consideration the real grievances of the people. They went into Sebokeng looking for nonexistent revolutionary elements and ended up arresting some hundreds of innocent people without passes. This further entrenches the resentment of the people. That the people cooperated with the fascist troops and police hardly needs comment. What was the need of this massive show of force if the regime expected cooperation from the people?

Why were 7,000 troops and police mobilized? All armed to the teeth with assault rifles and accompanied by vicious police dogs, helicopters hovering overhead. Who on earth would believe that the people who had been fighting against the evil system of apartheid for the past 2 and 1/2 months would suddenly cooperate with the same enemy that they have been fighting? Who on earth can believe that the people of Sebokeng and the other townships are happy to live under a state of siege with fascist troops patroling their streets and [words indistinct]? We know that those troops are not there out of love for the Sebokeng people, but they are cold-blooded murderers who will not hesitate to kill even small children, as the events of the past month have so amply demonstrated.

Our country South Africa will never know peace while apartheid continues to hold sway over our lives. The school boycotts, the demonstrations against high rent are manifestations of a deep-rooted anger against the whole system of apartheid oppression. The people are angry. The people are tired. That is why they are today confronting the apartheid machinery of oppression, the soldiers and police, even at the risk of their own lives. Even though Pretoria will not admit what apartheid is doing, even though they try to tinker with this or that aspect of the despicable system, their action tell us a lot. That a contingent of 7,000 troops can be sent to a small township of unarmed civilians in the dead of night, that a full military operation should be launched against this small township, says a lot about the desperate state in which the Pretoria criminals find themselves in.

Again, as Le Grange has pointed out, his troops will not leave the township but will remain there occupying it, is yet another pointer to the fear that is eating out the Pretoria criminals' hearts [sentence as heard]. The issues now have moved far beyond school boycotts and rents. It is now an issue of power. The struggle now is for the overthrow of apartheid. This is what we want. This is what we are fighting for, and this is what we are dying for. Before we achieve this objective, the criminals will never know even a minute of peace. The criminal apartheid regime under Botha and his cronies must go. Enough is enough. Victory or death, we shall win. All power to the people. [end recording]

SWAZILAND

Delegation Returns from Maseru Oil Meeting

MB260708 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of natural resources, land utilization, and energy, Prince Khuzulwandle, and his delegation arrived back home today from Maseru in Lesotho where they attended an interstate oil ministerial meeting. The oil ministerial meeting followed a preparatory meeting by senior officials of the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Prince Khuzulwandle was expected to have joined his counterparts in this meeting and discuss transportation, railage of oil and petroleum products, oil increases, and other oil-orientated issues affecting member states. The meeting, which is held on a rotational basis, was held in Swaziland in May this year. The Swaziland delegation comprised the principal secretary in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Land Utilization, and Energy, Mr Sipho Hadzebe; the economist in the Ministry of Finance, Mr (Tati) Mdladla; an economist in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Mrs June Richards; and senior customs officer, Mr Themba Mdluli.

Police Commissioner Gives Details on ANC Prisoner

MB252010 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The commissioner of police, Mr Majaji Simelane, told the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation today that the Swazi national who was arrested by South African police for allegedly having ANC links is (Samuel Tembo Mfanyana Mkhonta) of Zombodze, in the Shiselweni region.

He said that (Mkhonta) has been ferrying arms to the ANC since 1979. Asked whether Swaziland would ask for his extradition to stand trial in this country, Mr Simelane said that (Mkhonta) would be dealt with by the South African authorities, as the offense he committed occurred in South Africa. He said that he expected (Mkhonta) to be deported to Swaziland once the South Africans had dealt with him. (Mkhonta), he said, is an unemployed Swazi national who was born in Zombodze in 1953. He added that (Mkhonta) would be deported to Swaziland, as was the case with (Babalaze Bulunga), whom he said was deported to his country of birth.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Calls for Closer Contact With Zaire

MB252000 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has called for closer contact between the United National Independence Party, UNIP, and Zaire's Popular Movement for the Revolution at provincial and national levels, to remove areas of conflict between the two countries.

Dr Kaunda said this when Zairean Vice President Kititwa Tomasi called on him at Lusaka International Airport VIP lounge to present a copper gift to mark Zambia's 20th independence anniversary, 26th anniversary of the founding of UNIP, and Dr Kaunda's 60th birthday. The president noted that it is important to have constant legal contacts between Zambia and Zaire, to [word indistinct] between the two countries.

Kaunda Hails DPRK Role in Celebrations

MB251950 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] President Kaunda has thanked the DPRK for what he calls the important role that country has played in making the just-ended tripartite celebrations a success. He noted the DPRK provided Zambia with a large consignment of fireworks, in addition to sending specialists to train children in various displays of calisthenics. Dr Kaunda said this assistance, as well as the presence of that country's vice president, Yi Chong-ok, signified the existing strong bonds of friendship between the two countries. The president said this when Mr Yi called on him at State House this afternoon. Mr Yi has already left for home [as heard].

Moi, Dos Santos Hold Talks in Lusaka

EA251543 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi this evening, in Lusaka, held lengthy discussions with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. During the discussions, President Moi assured the Angolan leader that Kenya fully supported all their initiatives and efforts to bring about everlasting peace in Angola.

The Kenyan leader recalled the meeting, which he personally attended, between the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta and Angolan leaders in Nakuru in 1975. He reiterated that Namibia should be independent without any preconditions, as spelled out in Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

President dos Santos praised President Moi on the proposal put forward to bring about peace in Angola and independence to Namibia. Present during the discussions were foreign minister Elijah Mwangale; Energy and Regional Development Minister Nicholas Biwott; and permanent secretaries Mr Bethuel Kiplagat and Mr James Mathenge.

Mozambique President Leaves; Frontline Meeting

MB251206 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] President Samora Machel left the Zambian capital, Lusaka, at about 1100 today after taking part in the celebrations of the 20th independence anniversary, the 26th anniversary of the founding of the United National Independence Party, and President Kenneth Kaunda's 60th birthday. At Lusaka International Airport, the Mozambican head of state offered a coconut tree and semiprecious stones to Kenneth Kaunda to mark the 60th birthday of the Zambian president.

Meanwhile, the Frontline meeting held in Lusaka last night dealt with issues related to the development of the situation in southern Africa. The final communique stresses the need for the international community to support efforts aimed at making the Pretoria government apply UN Resolution 435 on the Namibian independence and reiterates the support of the Frontline States to the struggle of the South African people against the apartheid system.

Sources close to the summit told our correspondent that the meeting dealt with the development of the situation in Angola and Mozambique, and the stand to be adopted by the Frontline States with regard to the Western Sahara question at the next OAU summit to be held in Ethiopia in November.

Our correspondent added that the heads of state and government who attended the celebrations in Lusaka have already left for their countries. It will be recalled that prior to his visit to Zambia, President Samora Machel was in Malawi, where he made an official visit.

ZIMBABWE

Mangwende Urges End to Superpowers' UN Veto

MB260728 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 26 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday was United Nations Day. The minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, addressed a United Nations reception in Harare last night to mark the founding of the world body. Comrade Mangwende said Zimbabwe wants to see the abolition of the veto powers of the so-called superpowers in the UN Security Council. He said these powers nullify the principles of equality and democracy, which the founding fathers of the United Nations enunciated 39 years ago.

Comrade Mangwende said, when the United Nations celebrates the 40th year of its founding next year, it must crack the veto powers which have promoted worldwide injustice and violence. He said the powers (?would lessen) United Nations actions against offending members. The minister also talked about the secretary general's 1984 report on world issues.

Minister Urges Developing Trade Links With USSR

MB251845 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Oct 84

[Text] The deputy minister of trade and commerce, Mr John Landau, has urged the private sector to help in the development of trade links between Zimbabwe and the Soviet Union. Opening a business exhibition by the Soviet Embassy in Harare today, Mr Landau said interested representatives of the private sector should contact the trade attache in the Soviet Embassy in Harare for further details about importing and exporting to and from the Soviet Union.

The minister said Zimbabwe subscribes to the policy of nonalignment and the formation of trade to help strengthen trade between the developing and developed countries. He said such exhibitions expose local companies to the sophisticated and modern technology which will help them in trying to improve the quality of their products. Speaking at the same occasion, the Soviet charge d'affaires to Zimbabwe, Comrade Vladimir Silkin said the purpose of the exhibition is to provide the Zimbabwean business community with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the facilities for friends of the Soviet Union. The exhibition will be open to the public [words indistinct] every day.